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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

W. P. SHAN, Business Manager.

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Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DISCONTINUANCES.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed in his own name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send them until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 23, 1874 NO. 112

## FIRST EDITION

### HARRISBURG.

### PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

### Bills Favorably Reported On.

### The Advertising Bill Passed the Senate.

### New Bills in the House.

Special to Pittsburgh Press.

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, January 22, 1874.

A number of bills that have been lying in committees were reported on favorably.

Mr. Maclay—An act relating to county treasurers.

Mr. Graham—An act for the publication of the legal notices of Sheriffs, Recorders and others.

Mr. McKinley—An act regulating the compensation of county officers.

Mr. Anderson, of Allegheny—An act establishing a State homœopathic hospital for the insane.

An act to amend the act incorporating iron and steel companies was the only one registered.

The resolution for Purdon's Digest came up on second reading, and a great deal of opposition was made to its passage. Amendments were offered by Messrs. White and Ermentrout, but were voted down. It finally reached a third reading by a vote of 15 ayes to 12 nays.

Mr. Brockway's paper bill was cut considerably by the Senate committee.

The bill for advertising the new Constitution passed up to a third reading without amendments. It provides payment for papers that published the new Constitution without proper authority.

HOUSE.

Mr. Newmyer's Orphans' Court bill was amended, extending its provisions to all counties of over one hundred and fifty thousand population.

The House bill regulating the fees of coroners was recommitted.

Mr. Foster's resolution of inquiry into the troubles of the anthracite regions, was referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

A resolution was passed authorizing the printing of copies of the new Constitution for the House and judicial and county officers.

Mr. Webb—A bill for the collection of debt from non-resident debtors.

Mr. Thompson—A three hundred dollar exemption act.

Mr. Reynolds—A bill to fix the standard weight of bark.

Mr. McCullough—To limit the responsibility of the citizens of this State under the co-partnership laws of other States.

Mr. Dimmick—Fixing the salaries of the Supreme and District Court Judges of this State.

**New Bill on the Liquor Question.**

The new Liquor bill was brought here this evening, having been perfected by the Convention of the Liquor League in Reading today. It was handed over to Mr. Wainwright, who submitted it to the Allegheny delegation. The first section repeals all existing Local Option laws; the second places a uniform license fee throughout the State, in three classes—first $50, and the third $200; the fourth section repeals all existing house licenses. It will probably be brought before the House to-morrow. The Allegheny delegation are all supposed to be in favor of it except Mr. Newmyer, who don't like it. The delegates to Reading were Lidell, Friday, Rush and Grogan.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 21, 1874.

"The wicked stand on slippery places," says the good book, and it may be added, so does everybody else in this neighborhood, this morning. Last night there was a very considerable leak from above, which froze as it fell, leaving the pavements in a very treacherous condition.

It will be borne in mind by those who read the papers, that toward the close of the last session of the Legislature, Hon. Jared M. Brush, Jno. L. Warden, Esq., and several other worthy gentlemen whose names are still now remembered, succeeded, after a deal of trouble, in getting a bill passed entitled "an act to provide for the better security of life and property from the dangers of coal and petroleum oils." The alarming number of explosions, attended with fearful loss of life, caused by the use of cheap, inferior oils and burning fluids, rendered this legislation necessary, and since the bill went into effect its wholesome operation has materially lessened the number of explosions and consequent destruction. But just as everything was working nicely, under the legislation thus obtained, in comes the new Constitution, which provides in section 27, article III., as follows:

"No State office shall be continued or created for the inspection or measuring of any merchandize, manufacture or commodity; but any county or municipality may appoint such officers when authorized by law."

In order, therefore, to save people's lives and property, a general law authorizing the appointment of inspectors by some other power than the Governor's, will have to be passed. A bill re-enacting the law of last year, except that the appointing power is given to the Courts of Common Pleas in the different counties, has been introduced in the House by Mr. McCreery of Venango county, which, if passed, as it probably will be, will bring this business in accordance with the new Constitution. As to the propriety of overloading the courts with "work and prerogative," your correspondent "Special" has already expressed some very sensible views, and his opinions being entitled to great weight, the subscriber does not propose to dwell upon the subject here.

The following bills to-day passed the House on first reading, and in this shape will probably go through this branch finally. It, however, it is desired to amend them after passage here, it can be done in the Senate.

An act regulating the fees of coroners and justices of the peace acting as such:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That hereafter the fees of any coroner or justice of the peace acting as such, elected or appointed after the passage of this act, shall be as follows:

For every day necessarily spent in the inquiry into the cause of death and circumstances attending the same, three dollars.

Summoning and qualifying an inquest and drawing and returning inquisition, two dollars and fifty cents.

Qualifying each witness, ten cents.

For each mile actually traveled, counting from coroner's office to place of view, and thence to the court house, five cents.

Each service of a subpœna on witness, whether by coroner, justice or constable, ten cents.

For each mile traveled, five cents.

Witness, each day's attendance, one dollar.

For each mile traveled, three cents.

Each juror, per day on inquest, one dollar.

SEC. 2. That the coroner or justice acting as coroner shall, on request of the inquest, call a physician or surgeon, who shall make the necessary examination of the body to enable him to testify as to the cause of death, for which service he shall be paid by the county a sum not exceeding ten dollars, unless approved by the county commissioners: *Provided, however*, That if chemical test or surgical operation shall be necessary, he shall be paid such fee as the Court of Quarter Sessions may order and direct.

SEC. 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

An act to establish a separate Orphans' Court in and for the county of Allegheny, and to provide for the election of a Judge thereof.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That in the county of Allegheny a separate Orphans' Court is hereby established, which court, on and after the first Monday of January, Anno Domini 1875, shall have and exercise all the powers and jurisdiction now vested in and which may hereafter be conferred upon the Orphans' Courts of this Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. The said court shall consist of one President Judge, learned in the law, who shall be elected and commissioned in the same manner and for the same term as Judges of the Court of Common Pleas are now by law elected and commissioned, and shall receive the same salary that the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas in said county from time to time receive for their services.

SEC. 3. At the next annual election the qualified electors of the county of Allegheny shall elect one Judge of the said Orphans' Court, and the said Judge shall enter upon the discharge of his duties at the organization of said court on the first Monday of January, Anno Domini 1875.

SEC. 4. The Commissioners of said county of Allegheny shall provide proper and suitable apartments in which the business of said Orphans' Court shall be had and conducted. An Act relative to vacancies in the office of Prothonotary or Clerk of the several Courts, and in the office of Register or Recorder.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That whenever the office of Prothonotary, Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court, Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Register of Wills or Recorder of Deeds shall become vacant by death, resignation or otherwise, it shall be lawful for the principal deputy of such office to discharge the duties imposed by law upon his principal until the appointment and qualification of his successor: *Provided*, That the said deputy, before taking upon himself the duties of said office, shall give a bond similar to that of his principal, to be approved by one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which the vacancy may occur.

SEC. 2. That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of each Prothonotary and other officers mentioned in the first section of this act to appoint one principal deputy to act in the case of the death or resignation of his principal, or when said office shall become vacant from other causes.

The City Republican Convention, to nominate candidates for municipal offices, convened in the Court House, in this city, last evening, and after rather an exciting contest, nominated J. D. Patterson, Esq., for Mayor. A gentleman named Grafton Fox, claimed to have sixteen delegates, a majority, instructed or elected for him, but they didn't stay with him.

The fourth quarterly meeting of the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society convened at the rooms of the society in Barr's hall at seven o'clock last evening, President Eby in the chair. After an interesting session, reading of reports, discussions as to the best means of promoting the interests of the society, adjourned until this morning.

The meeting this morning was generally attended.

Rev. Dr. Calder, President of the State Agricultural College, was also present, and made a comprehensive and lucid statement showing the prosperous condition of the institution, the curtailment of expenditures during the year—$9,000—the amount of back debt, interest, etc., paid, and the urgent necessity of further legislative recognition, beyond the $10,000 which is appropriated for the use of the faculty.

Among the various questions which were considered by the society were the ravages of sheep-killing dogs, the protection of sheep and sheep owners, and also the owners of dogs, received prominent attention. Many good ideas, points and illustrations were given, and a large amount of interesting information was elicited.

A resolution was passed, embodying the said facts, and made subject to the action of a committee appointed to lay the same before the Legislature.

The election of officers for the ensuing year, was held this afternoon, and resulted in the choice of the following:

President—J. R. Eby.

Vice Presidents—1, James A. M'Crea; 2, George Bilcht; 3, Paschall Morris; 4, Wm. S. Bissel; 5, A. D. Levering; 6, David H. Branson; 7, Wm. H. Holstein; 8, Tobias Barta; 9, S. S. Spencer; 10, Daniel H. Neiman; 11, George Scott; 12, Ira Tripp; 13, Lyman Nutting; 14, John A. Small; 15, James E. Carmalt; 16, J. B. Potter; 17, Archibald McAllister; 18, John S. Miller; 19, William M. Watts; 20, L. A. Mackey; 21, George Ehey; 22, John Murdoch; 23, Alex. Speer; 24, J. Allison; 25, J. B. Lawson; 26, J. D. Kirkpatrick; 27, John W. Hammond.

Additional Members of Executive Committee—A. Wilhelm, Geo. Bergner, Abner Rutherford, B. G. Peters, Seth Hoagland, Fred. Watts, ex-president; David Taggart, ex-president; Jacob S. Haldeman, ex-president; Thomas P. Knox, ex-president; A. Boyd Hamilton, ex-president; Amos E. Kapp, ex-president; John C. Morris, ex-president.

Corresponding Secretary—Elbridge M'Conkey.

Recording Secretary—D. W. Seiler.

Chemist and Geologist—Samuel S. Haldeman.

Assistant Chemist and Geologist—Hugh Hamilton.

Librarian—Wm. H. Egle.

JOHN.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 21, 1874.

The session of the Senate on Tuesday night was not a very productive one, but it was exciting and lively to a high degree. Notwithstanding the evidences of the bad results of absenteeism, on Friday last, there were still enough Republican Senators absent to render it impossible to pass any measure by a party vote and with the requisite number (17). Owing to the arrangements of the trains on the Pennsylvania road, Mr. White found it impossible to be present; Mr. Rutan was called away to Washington; Mr. Yeakle is sick; and Mr. Heilman was unavoidably detained.

The election law coming up in regular order, there was nothing for it, therefore, but to talk, and prevent a vote if possible. Mr. McClure moved his amendment for securing triplicate returns of elections, instead of duplicate ones, and moved to go into committee of the whole to insert that amendment. An active and spirited debate followed. Mr. Cutler, of Erie, Mr. Cooper, of Delaware, and Mr. McKinley, of Lawrence, all made excellent speeches, in which the Philadelphia Senator (Mr. McClure) was vigorously handled, and after the debate grew warm, the Democrats, seeing the way the tide was running, pressed a motion to adjourn, which was agreed to.

This morning the attendance was fuller, Messrs. Rutan and Yeakle on one side, and Dill and Playford on the other, being still absent. On the bill again coming up, the point of order was raised that, the bill being on its final passage, it could not, at that stage be amended. The Speaker sustained this point, he and ruled that a bill could be amended only on second or third reading. McClure's amendment was, therefore, ruled out of order, and as the only way out of the difficulty, a motion was made to reconsider the vote by which the bill passed third reading. This was carried, 15 to 12, Messrs. Cutler, Weakley, Fitch and Strang voting with the Democrats, in order to give a chance for amending the bill. Mr. McClure again offered his amendment, but finally withdrew it to enable Mr. Wallace to offer one, similar in purpose, but framed so as to satisfy the most of our people, and it was adopted—yeas 26, nays 3. One or two other amendments, offered by Mr. Wallace and Mr. McClure, were inserted by unanimous consent, and the bill then passed—yeas 27, nays 1, the negative vote being cast by Mr. Rowland because the Senate refused to strike out that provision in the bill which requires naturalized voters to produce their certificates of naturalization when registering or offering to vote.

The bill, as it passed, is generally acceptable to both parties, and its passage by a practically unanimous vote, is evidence that it is not a partisan bill, in any sense. No greater rebuke could be given than this vote gives to the senseless and malicious gabble over this bill, which is contained in the Philadelphia *Press* of to-day. A bill that commands the vote of the Senators of all parties, ought to be good enough to satisfy even such an immaculate saint as the friend of the *Press*.

The only changes made in the bill are, first, an addition to the second section, making it the duty of the assessor to be present at the places where elections are to be held, for not less than five days preceding any election, from nine o'clock A. M. to nine o'clock P. M., for the purpose of correcting the lists, or adding thereto such names as may be lawfully entitled to appear, and striking therefrom fictitious names, or those of the dead, those who have removed, or who otherwise may be disqualified, and second, an amendment requiring triplicate instead of duplicate returns of the election to be made out, which is one to be given to the minority inspector, and this returns may be used by the court, if necessary, in correcting the returns made.

The bill has gone to the House in this shape, where it has been promptly referred to the Judiciary Committee, and will be reported there to-morrow in time to take it up and act on it. From present appearances, there is not much prospect of the bill being changed to any extent in the House.

The House had up a bill to regulate the fees of Coroners, which went through first reading. The bill may be all right in itself; but as a general fee bill must be passed, it would seem wise not to be passing separate bills on that subject. There is no need to multiply laws.

A batch of twenty or more Notaries Public was confirmed to-day by the Senate, this being one of the new duties imposed by the new Constitution. The Senators do not seem sufficiently thankful for this privilege; but I see Newlin on the ground, to night, and he can talk them into a better spirit with the great skill he showed in demolishing the Supreme Court.

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Resolutions were offered asking for the passage of acts by Congress for the expansion of the currency and for establishing a National Bureau of Transportation. Both bills were ordered to be printed.

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AUSTIN, January 22.—The Legislature is working earnestly, and it is generally conceded that there will be no Constitutional Convention called. The Legislature will make all necessary laws and repeal obnoxious ones. It is understood that Davis is preparing a petition to Circuit Judge Woods praying for an injunction against Coke and the Fourteenth Legislature.

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## XLIII. CONGRESS.

### FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 22, 1874.

SENATE.

Mr. SARGENT presented a long petition of Susan B. Anthony relating the circumstances of her registering and voting in Rochester and subsequent indictment and trial for illegal voting before Judge Hart, of the United States Supreme Court, stating her trial was not a fair one and her conviction in violation of the statute and asking that the fine imposed on her be remitted. Referred.

Mr. SCOTT presented a petition of Philadelphia merchants asking an enactment of a law to provide for the issue of 3 65-100 bonds into which legal tenders can be converted. Referred. Also, a petion of citizens of Pittsburgh asking to be reimbursed for expenditures incurred in fortifying the city in 1863 in accordance with an order from the Secretary of War. Referred.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to inquire into the expediency of suspending the expenditure of appropriations for all public buildings upon which work has not been commenced, and to cover such unexpended appropriations into the treasury. Agreed to.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, reported favorably on a resolution making it unlawful for the Congressional printer to print in the *Congressional Record* any speech or part of a speech not actually delivered in the Senate or House of Representatives. Passed.

Mr. MORTON submitted the following resolution, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard be instructed to consider and report a bill creating a commission of five eminent and skilful persons, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall examine and report to Congress what legislation is necessary and practical in regard to inter-State railroads to promote the following objects, viz: The speedy transportation at reasonable rates of freight and passengers; the safety and comfort of passengers, by providing for the inspection of bridges, tracks, locomotives and cars; the reform of any abuses that may exist in consequence of extortion or unjust discriminations in transportation of freight and passengers, and in general what regulations are necessary to promote the efficiency of railroads, the interests of commerce and the convenience and safety of the traveling public.

Mr. MORTON said on Tuesday next he would take a short time to express his views on the subject.

Mr. DAVIS introduced a bill for the further improvement of the great Kanawha river. Referred.

Mr. MORTON offered an additional rule to those of the Senate declaring no amendment to any bill for creating a post route shall be in order until after referring of such amendment to the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads. Referred.

The morning hour having expired, the consideration of the finance resolution was resumed.

Mr. BOUTWELL addressed the Senate. He said the Senator from Missouri (Schurz) had been pleased to arraign him for an opinion incidentally expressed on the finance question in this chamber, and perhaps more at large, stated elsewhere, and was pleased to characterize these opinions as a "do nothing policy." Those opinions, during the past five years, were embodied in the financial policy of each of the Legislative and Executive branches of the government. The financial difficulty through which the country had recently passed would taught a lesson. As a teacher it should be respected, but as a dictator, demanding that a policy tried should be abandoned, and one not tried be entered upon, it was not worth attention. The number of failures of legitimate business men during the late troubles were few; the laboring classes alone have suffered, and they alone are entitled to consideration, and to their interests he thought Congress should now address itself. He lored to be able to show that an inflation of the paper currency would relieve standing and lasting evils upon laboring men. He contended that there was frequently an inflation of currency in New York, and its evils were very disastrous. There is a natural pressure by which the currency, whether paper or coin, used for the purpose of business, will accumulate in a particular place. The currency will flow where it belongs, and therefore naturally accumulates in the city of New York. The banks of the city of New York, acting upon a practice almost universal, loaned their deposits, and the result is that money, instead of remaining in Chicago, St. Louis and other points, flows into New York, fifty, sixty or seventy millions of dollars often being held there subject to call. The accumulation of currency in New York by artificial means led to an inflation of the currency in that city and the country by Mr. Rowland, because the Senate refused to strike out that provision in the bill which requires naturalized voters to produce their certificates of naturalization when registering or offering to vote.

The bill, as it passed, is generally acceptable to both parties, and its passage by a practically unanimous vote, is evidence that it is not a partisan bill, in any sense. No greater rebuke could be given than this vote gives to the senseless and malicious gabble over this bill, which is contained in the Philadelphia *Press* of to-day. A bill that commands the vote of the Senators of all parties, ought to be good enough to satisfy even such an immaculate saint as the friend of the *Press*.

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## SECOND EDITION.

### WASHINGTON.

### THE REDUCTION OF TAXES.

### STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

### Department of Agriculture.

### CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

### THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

### Pinchback and His Election.

### Appropriations for the Expenses of the National Loan.

### Recess of the Supreme Court.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 22, 1874.

**Opinions on the Reduction of Taxation.**

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, before the Committee on Ways and Means today, stated that any reduction of taxes at the present time would be detrimental to the public service. He opposes any reduction of the tax on whisky or tobacco. The committee also considered the proposition of a number of distillers to reduce the tax on whisky in transit from twenty-five to ten cents per barrel. Tobacco pays but ten cents per package, and they think that whisky should be the same. They also asked a repeal of the law requiring them to refund the amount of any stamps broken in transit. The Commissioner opposed both.

**Strength of the Army.**

General Pope informed the House Committee on Military Affairs, to-day, that a very large force will, in the future, be required on the frontiers, and he therefore thinks, for the peace of the country and the security of the frontiers, the numerical strength of the army should not be cut down.

**Department of Agriculture.**

The House Committee on Agriculture to-day decided to oppose any attempt to reduce the force in the Department of Agriculture, and will vote for an increase. They heard a statement from Grangers, respecting the disparity between the price of a bushel of wheat and a barrel of flour, but could give no answer, except that the settlement of the transportation question would regulate that.

**The Civil Service.**

In the Committee on the Reform of the Civil Service, to-day, General Butler introduced a resolution calling for a careful investigation of the present civil service. There is every probability that the existing system will be abolished and a more practicable one supplied in its place, based probably on the bill of Mr. Smart, of New York. The committee favor the addition of custom house employees and all postmasters.

**The Financial Question.**

Senator Boutwell's financial speech to-day was a paradox. In one breath he opposed inflation and favored the issue of the forty-four million reserves, and in the next opposed inflation and favored withdrawing the reserves. Senators have been anxiously awaiting the views of the ex-Secretary of the Treasury. Pending his remarks to-day Senators who had been in favor of inflation to a man fell into quite a muddle. Senators commenting upon the speech to-night pronounced it a disappointment.

**Captain Pinchback.**

Pinchback was to-day discharged from custody, having been acquitted by the Grand Jury, which found bills of indictment for embezzlement against the following ex-county officers, in the sums named: Adolph Schmidt, ex-Auditor, $25,000; R. N. Andrews, ex-Sheriff, $56,000, William Russell, ex-Treasurer, $2,000.

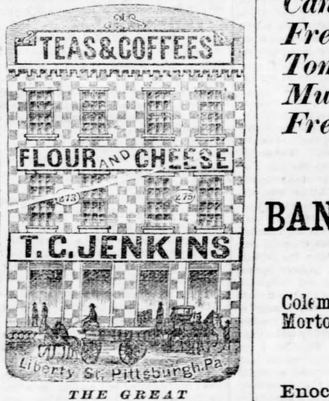
The "American Manufacturer" of this week comes to us as rich as ever in its fresh and judicious market reports, not only of Pittsburgh, but of the principal American cities; also, its very able and late reports of the various centers of the iron, coal and hardware trades of England, which no manufacturer or dealer in the United States should be without. Its page of manufacturing news, giving nearly one hundred articles of new information, shows increasing ability, and is worth more than the price of the "Manufacturer" for a year.

The able article entitled "Sulphur in Coal and Coke," deserves a careful reading by our practical iron-workers. The Washington letter is as newsy as usual.

As the managers of the "Manufacturers' Journal" of Philadelphia, its circulation must be considerably increased, and its influence already national, extended, though we do not see how any addition could increase the value of its ably conducted and edited columns.

**Inducements Offered**

for cash and to prompt men at the Checkered Front, 25 cents per barrel on flour, and 1 per cent on other goods if paid in ten days. See advertisement.




THE GREAT

Flour, Grocery and Tea House

THE ONLY House that Handles

The Great WHITE RIVER, bbls. and bags
JES KINS'S LILLY MILLS, bbls. and bags
JENKINS'S SNOW FLAKE, bbls. and bags
JAVA FLAVOR and GREAT COFFEE.

TERMS:

Thirty days time allowed good and prompt men, or 25 cents per barrel Discount on Flour allowed, as one per cent off other Goods, if paid in ten days from date of shipment.

No Charge for Drayage.

Indorsements offered to Cash Buyers.

*Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at* SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—IN LARGE and small amounts. A. A. MCCARTY, No. 64 Fourth avenue.

WANTED—COOK—A FIRST-CLASS Cook. Apply at Desk for Hotel. Inquire at Room 78 Central Hotel, this morning.

WANTED—GOAT—A NEW MILCH Goat, with a good flow of milk. Young Goat preferred. Address Box W, this office, with price.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 7 rooms, with gas, water, and a large yard attached. Address M. F. E., Commercial office.

WANTED—SALESMAN—BOOT AND Shoe Salesman to take the place of second hand; large class trade in Ohio. Address MURRAY, MEADE & CO., 1229 and 1231 Grand street, New York City.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—ALLEGHENY Railroad and Sports Pacific Bonds. Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages bought and sold on commission. Call on or address J. C. JAMISON & CO., 104 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—PURCHASERS—FOR Steuben Lands, well prepared in forty-acre coupon Mineral, Coal and Timber Lands, in tracts from 1,000 to 10,000 Acres each in the States of Arkansas, Texas, East and West Virginia and Kentucky. These lands are well located on navigable streams, accessible by railroads, and can be sold cheap. Apply personally or by mail to the city or country property at its market value, by applying to or addressing R. M. Kelly, 61 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Pennsylvania, Missouri and Michigan Pine Lands made a specialty.

WANTED—

TO BORROW.

FROM TWENTY ($20,000) TO TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND ($25,000) DOLLARS.

For two years, on first class city property, worth double the amount. Address A. W., Commercial Office.

LOST.

LOST—DOG—STRAYED FROM 104 Washington street, Pittsburgh, on Tuesday, January 20th, a small dog, large Water Spaniel, with orange color and dark and orange spots on back. Had on a collar on neck. Will be rewarded and residence. Five dollars reward will be paid for his return.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—DESK ROOM—IN A large and handsome office. Call at 96 Fourth avenue.

FOR RENT—CHEAP—TO AN ACCEPTABLE party, large New Storeroom, 20x70, at No. 240 Penn street, with Cellar. Possession given at once. Apply at KAUFMAN, OPPENHEIMER & CO'S, 233 Liberty street, 2d floor.

FOR RENT—TO A SMALL FAMILY—A three Dwelling House on Center avenue, near Kirkpatrick's reet, containing 5 Rooms and Finished Attic, and Cellar, at $20 per month. $20 per month. For particulars apply at No. 154 Center avenue.

FOR RENT—TWO NEW STORES IN the rapidly growing city of Youngstown, Ohio. Best point in the State to establish a first-class Grocery and House Furnishing Business. Good opportunity for the right kind of Shoe Trade. Address S. D. CURRIER, Youngstown, Ohio.

FOR RENT—TWO DWELLING HOUSES of four rooms each, on Mary street, one of five rooms on Lydia street, one of three rooms on Woolsiair alley, one of four rooms on Thirty-eighth street. Immediate possession given. Apply to W. RANKIN, Real Estate Agent, 104 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A MANUFACTURING business in full operation. Small capital required. Address D., Commercial office.

FOR SALE—WOOD WORKING MACHINERY, Steam Engines, Boilers and Mechanical Supplies. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 124 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—BELTING AND HOSE—Leather and Gum Belting, Copper Rivets, Gum Packing and Hose, as low as any House, and warranted. HARTLEY, MILNE & CO., 140 Second avenue.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60-horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. and C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—ENGINE AND SHAFTING—One Engine, 26 inch stroke, 15 inch cylinder, iron bed plate, band fly wheel 11½ feet, 15 inch face, wrought iron shaft, three blocks, governor, &c., all complete, in good working order. Also, six 16 foot 4 inches Wrought iron Shafts, with couplings, all ready to put up. One 6 foot pulley on same. For sale low. Inquire of ANDERSON & WOODS, Rose and First avenue. MWF

FOR SALE—WELL ESTABLISHED HOTEL—The Property of the old and well-known "St. Charles Hotel," Pittsburgh, desirous of retiring from business, offers at private sale the Furniture, Fixtures, Stock, etc., of that establishment, also of the well furnished Barroom attached. The House is supplied with everything needed in carrying on a first-class hotel. If not sold at private sale by the 20th inst., a public auction will be arranged for on or about the 1st of February. Apply, or address, HARRY SHIRLS, Pittsburgh. tf

## EUROPE.

### BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

**England.**

ILLNESS OF PAREPA ROSA—ANOTHER DENSE FOG IN LONDON.

LONDON, January 22.—Parepa Rosa is seriously ill. The city has been enveloped in a dense fog all the morning. At noon there were no indications of its lifting.

LONDON, January 23.—Madame Parepa Rosa died last night.

DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S MARRIAGE FESTIVITIES—DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN GLASGOW.

LONDON, January 23.—The London journals this morning are filled with articles and programmes of the ceremonies on the occasion of the Duke of Edinburgh's marriage, which will take place at 12:30 P. M. to-day at St. Petersburg.

A large cotton factory, in Glasgow, was destroyed by fire last night; loss estimated at £150,000. Four thousand operators are thrown out of work.

THE ACHENESE WAR.

LONDON, January 22.—Dispatches from Penang report that the Achenees continue to make a desperate resistance to the occupation of their country by the Dutch. They recently attacked the principal position held by the invaders, but met with a repulse. The Dutch army has been reinforced.

**France.**

ANOTHER NEWSPAPER SUPPRESSED.

PARIS, January 22.—The government has issued an order forbidding the sale of the newspaper *L'Opinione Nationale*.

**Marine News.**

LIVERPOOL, January 22.—The steamship Circassian, from Portland, and Ethiopia, from New York, have arrived out.

**European Markets.**

LONDON, January 22.—The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liabilities, which was last week 45¾ per cent., is now 47¾ per cent. Amount of money gone into the Bank of England onpalance to-day £16,000. Consols for money 92 3-16@¾; for account 92¼@92⅜; 5 20s '65, 105¾; do. '67, 108¾; 10-40s, 106⅝; new 5s, 102½; New York Central 95¾; Erie 25¾; Erie preferred 65. Linseed oil, 29s. Turpentine 31 6d@32s.

PARIS, January 22.—Specie in bank increased to 13,285,000 francs. Rentes 58 francs 35 centimes.

FRANKFORT, January 22.—United States 5-20s of 1862, closed at 97¾.

LIVERPOOL, January 22.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 8¼d; middling Orleans, 8¾d; sales, 10,000 bales; American, 9,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Lard 45s. Pork, 68s 6d.

ANTWERP, January 22.—Refined petroleum, 32¾ francs.

## THE COAL MINERS.

### The Strike in the Schuylkill Region at an End—Men Will Resume Work—The Arrangement to be Perfected To-day.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, January 22, 1874.

Your correspondent has the following important dispatch from the best informed man in the Schuylkill region, received late this evening from Pottsville:

"The strike is over. The miners have agreed to accept the proposition of the operators, made through Franklin B. Gowen, President of the Philadelphia and Reading Company and the Reading Coal and Iron Company, on the 8th inst. They will resume work with $2 25 as the minimum basis of wages. The miners make this concession to the capital

# The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1874.

HON. MORTON MCMICHAEL, of Philadelphia, has been suggested as the proper man to put on the Republican State ticket, at the next State election, for Lieutenant Governor. As some place on the ticket will, in all likelihood, be conceded to Philadelphia, we know of no one in that city who would be more acceptable to the Republicans of the State.

THE Republicans of Philadelphia have nominated a strong city ticket, and will go into the field united in its support. The primary meetings were attended by the rank and file in unusual numbers; and the feeling of confidence in the prospect of success is so strong that all the active workers have gone to work with a will, and a hope that nerves them for a winning fight.

A SUPERCILIOUS Eastern paper, which labors under the impression that its publication office is located exactly in the center of the solar system, because the horizon shuts down equidistant on all sides of it, refers to ex-Lieutenant Governor WOODSON, of New York, as "the prince of cribbers of cheap rhetoric;" from which we infer that it has detected him in the act of pilfering from its columns.

THE New York *World* undertakes to read the administration an anti-slavery lesson concerning its duty in the matter of Cuban slavery. It is not so very long ago since the "peculiar institution" flourished in our own country. Does anybody happen to recollect the wonderful martyr-like earnestness with which that paper was wont to lift up its voice against the bloody iniquity which stained the lintels of our own doors?

THE Supreme Court of the United States, in a case of appeal from the Supreme Court of Louisiana, involving the proceedings in confiscation against the property of ex-United States Senators SLIDELL and BENJAMIN, both of whom, it will be remembered, linked their fortunes with the Confederate cause, has just affirmed the opinion of the court below, that only a life estate passed by the confiscation, and does not affect the title of the children as heirs.

THE Brooklyn *Argus* affirms that an editor of this city who had "enlisted in the army of MARK TWAIN'S defamers, had occasion last week to flog his son for surprising him in the act of laughing over "The Innocents Abroad." Our satirical contemporary is slightly in error. He was surprised in the act of weeping over that paper's "Echoes of the Day;" and he thrashed young hopeful *for making the audacious observation—"vox et præterea nihil."*

A WESTERN Democratic paper of the dyed-in-the-wool persuasion, speaks of a parrot which "in bringing her beak together, makes a noise like the popping of boiling mush." Whenever we shall hereafter read that journal's parrot-like repetitions of the old, stale platitudes which constitute its political stock-in-trade, or note the fussy feebleness which it displays as a censor of the Republican party—we shall always think of the above illustration. It is so pertinent.

THE growing improvement in the financial situation is sufficiently evidenced by the fact that the last weekly bank statement of averages from the New York banks shows the average deposits for last week to have been larger by $36,000,000 than for the week ending December 29, 1873. Probably in no other direction can the revival of confidence and general recuperation be more plainly seen than in the greatly improved condition of the associated banks, as reflected in this statement.

EXACTLY. Last week we ventured to suggest that, at the lowest figures, the construction of the proposed Darien canal would cost sixty millions of dollars; and we now see it stated that the engineer of the Hoosac tunnel, who has just examined Commodore SELFRIDGE'S reports and estimates, says that fully this amount will be required. We shall probably soon have a demand for this modest sum launched on our economical Congress, and our economical people must see to it that the project is—postponed.

WE UNDERSTAND that Hon. MOSES HAMPTON, late President Judge of our District Court, will be a candidate for Congress in the Twenty-second district, before the Republican Congressional Convention. Judge HAMPTON began his political life in this county by running *for* Congress, to which he was twice elected, and in which he served with great acceptance; and it is fitting that he should round it off in its completeness by a return to the point of beginning. We are certain that the district will honor itself by choosing him.

NEW YORK stock circles are considerably stirred up over the rumor that Commodore VANDERBILT is about to retire to private life, and to give up his vast business enterprises to the management of younger men. Should the veteran speculator carry his purpose into execution, what will he do with his moneyed leisure? Build theologic seminaries, perhaps—as some others who have spent nearly their whole lives in the worship of Mammon, have done, when the candle had burned down to the socket. Ours is a queer humanity.

SLOWLY, but none the less surely, the educational ideas of the youngest-born of freedom, are interfusing and interpenetrating the world. More than one of the South American republics have, within a recent period, made application to our Bureau of Education for circulars, information, &c., concerning our different grades of schools, their status, and the text books in general use, with the view of adopting a similar system. Within the past month, too, a number of European countries have made like application; and now, we observe, the educational authorities of France and Spain have both made demands upon the same Bureau for information in regard to high schools in the United States, with a view to the establishment of the same in the above mentioned countries. It is refreshing to turn away from the contemplation of the greed, and selfishness, and vain glory of the time, to the survey of better and nobler things, like these.

WE ARE quite willing to let the matter of the CUSHING nomination drop. But we do not intend to be misunderstood in what we have said concerning that subject. There are one or two papers which affect to ridicule our opposition to his "Democracy," seeing that the crime of rebellion has been condoned by the appointment of a number of rebels to office. Our strictures were based on the fact that Mr. CUSHING is a public man whose private conscience has all along been and is still at war with all the noble and patriotic sentiments of the country. An open enemy who has confessed his fault is entitled to forgiveness: but a man who has all his life been the vender of principles and opinions, is not entitled to confidence. The lesson of his compulsory withdrawal of his name should teach the politicians of this country that trimming in its highest manifestations is not a successful art, and that the negation of principle is not a primal virtue.

Upon the whole, we doubt whether the bill which has just been introduced into Congress to establish a Department of Manufactures and Mining, ought to pass; all the more for the reason that the "general duties" which the bill imposes on the officers of the proposed Bureau are said to be "similar to those imposed on the Commissioner of Agriculture," which are a good deal more laborious than necessary or useful. Of course the diffusion of statistical and other information upon subjects connected with our rapidly expanding manufacturing and mining industries, is an important matter; but when it is considered that all these data would have to be derived from the press, from manufacturers, and from the promoters of our industrial enterprises generally, at first hand, before the Bureau could return it to them at second hand, the plan has a sort of supererogatory look about it which will not be apt to commend it to the favor of the tax-payers. Is it worth while to incur the expense of constructing an engine for pumping water out of the sea, simply in order that it may be pumped back again?

THE terms of the following members of the State Senate expire in 1874, and elections for their successors will be held in the districts in which they shall happen to reside when the new apportionment is made, to serve for two years, viz: GRAHAM and HUMPHREYS, of Allegheny; *Wallace*, of Clearfield; DAVIS and *McClure*, of Philadelphia; *Collins*, of Luzerne; *McSherry*, of Adams; WEAKLEY, of Cumberland; STRANG, of Tioga; WHITE, of Indiana, and FITCH, of Susquehanna. (Democrats and Liberals in italics.) In addition, there will be seventeen new Senators to elect for two years to bring up the number to fifty, and these will be elected from such of the newly-formed districts as will have no Senator residing in them at the time the new apportionment is made. Four of these will be in Philadelphia, and one each in Allegheny, Chester, Schuylkill, Luzerne, Westmoreland, Lancaster, Bradford, Northampton and York. The other four will be chosen in districts to be formed of two or more counties.

The Republicans ought to carry seven of the eleven districts now represented by the outgoing Senators, and at least nine of the new districts. This would give them 29 of the 50 Senators. Only eleven Senators are to be chosen in 1875, and they will be elected for one year, to fill the places of the eleven Senators whose terms expire next year. These are ALEXANDER, of Philadelphia; CUTLER, of Erie; LEMON, of Blair; RUTAN, of Beaver; MCKINLEY, of Lawrence; MACLAY, of Clarion; *Rowland*, of Pike; *Playford*, of Fayette; *Chalfant*, of Montour; HEILMAN, of Lebanon, and WARFEL, of Lancaster—eight Republicans, and three Democrats. The three Democratic Senators in this list will probably remain in Democratic districts, and seven of the eight Republicans in Republican districts. The Clarion district will be Democratic.

## AMERICAN CIVILIZATION.

In the *Journal*, a German paper published in Washington, an intelligent writer expresses his wonder that in this great republic, where the human spirit is left to unfold and expand in the freest way, science and art lie desolate and fallow, while in the Greek republics, of old time, the muses and the graces had their chosen seat, and kindled lights which still illumine the nations. The familiar American apology that the republic is too young yet for any high intellectual development in its citizens is set aside by the statement that, when the arts and sciences flourished in them, the Greek republics were still in their youth, and besides that they had attained this eminence without foreign assistance. The Greek republicans were without the advantages which we have enjoyed in constant intercourse with highly civilized peoples among whom the materials of culture have been accumulating during many centuries. This German writer finds the principal ground of American failure and inferiority in the matter referred to, in the heterogeneous composition of our population, a conglomeration of various nationalities, largely made up of the uneducated classes of different countries. In order to high culture and civilization, a uniform homogeneous population is indispensable. Germany, says the *Journal*, could not have reached its present eminence in science and art if it had every year received into its bosom great masses of various and unlike popular elements.

Perhaps the *Journal* makes quite too much out of the comparison of Greek and American republics. In fact, there was only one Greek republic, or rather pure democracy, in which the arts and literature especially flourished, that of Athens or Attica. Leaving out of view the imperfect information transmitted concerning the growth of civilization in Attica, and the consequent uncertainty as to the length of the period within which it was developed, we must not forget that Greek culture was a phenomenon completely *sui generis* and unique, and, therefore, not a thing that can be used for "odious comparisons." The Greek race, as GALTON remarks, was the ablest of which history takes note, and "of the various Greek sub-races, that of Attica was the ablest." In the opinion of the same investigator (see his curious work on "Hereditary Genius," p. 342), the average ability of the Athenian race was, on the lowest possible estimate, very nearly two grades higher than the British. Let us again quote GALTON, "Athens opened her arms to immigrants but not indiscriminately, for her social life was such that none but very able men could take any pleasure in it; on the other hand, she offered attractions such as men of the highest ability and culture could find in no other city. Thus, by a system of partly unconscious selection, she built up a magnificent breed of human animals," who within the compass of a single century produced the most admirable and memorable works in art and literature which the world has yet seen, even in this year 1874. Hence it is idle to contrast American progress in culture with Athenian progress in a period of equal length.

This explanation is, however, no answer to the reproachful charge that American culture and civilization are still rather discreditably below the European standard. Nor again is it a sufficient answer to allege that though we can point to few great or splendid achievements in the fine arts or the sciences, we can refer with fair and reasonable pride to our subjugation of the wilderness and to our rapid advancement in the useful arts. This is no answer, because it urges facts which are not in dispute. In subduing the forest and cultivating the mechanic arts Americans have simply been faithful to the instincts and traditions of their energetic race, and, if they had failed thus to verify and justify their pedigree, they would have incurred the contempt of the world as well as lost their self-respect. Their material labors and triumphs may somewhat excuse or in some sense compensate their neglect and failure in other respects, but the neglect and the failure still remain to be the legitimate subject and occasion of disparaging remarks and comparisons. It is this simple truth that with the old and ever-growing culture of Europe in full view, and with all its elements as their own undisputed inheritance, the American people have quite naturally, but not, therefore, admirably, permitted the attractions of mere riches and prosperity to arrest or smother intellectual growths which are essential to any high and fine civilization. Fortunately a large proportion of our population, by their interest in religion and its intellectual relations, are and have always been more or less redeemed from the ignoble servitude of exclusively material pursuits. Interest in common schools also, has always been pretty general, but to a great extent this interest rests upon the mere necessity of such institutions as one chief defense of the republic against its internal enemies. Nowhere in the country, not even in New England, are these schools what they ought to be. Only a few years ago, the Superintendent of Public Instruction of Boston, having lately visited Europe, pronounced the schools of Massachusetts utterly defective in comparison with the educational standard of the European continent. And yet these schools thus condemned are conceded to be the best in the Republic, the models by which others have been judged. The truth, then, is that, as a general rule, Americans have not been properly educated, a primary and fundamental fact which explains and excuses the enormous and lamentable deficiencies, for our relatively low place in many of the important elements of civilization.

Having fairly recognized their shortcomings and needs, there can be little doubt that the American people, however inferior to the Athenians in natural gifts, are destined to exemplify on a splendid scale the adaptation of republicanism to the cultivation and development of the arts and sciences. In the long run we shall be no losers by the hospitality with which we welcome all comers to our shores, as no doubt we are thus receiving the elements which are needful and destined to form the American character as well as the American nation of the future.

## CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE.

The unanimous confirmation of Hon. MORRISON R. WAITE, of Ohio, to the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, appears to give general satisfaction, even the captious leaders of the opposition conceding him to be fitted in every particular for the exalted position to which he has been advanced. Chief Justice WAITE comes of good New England ancestry, and of a line of able lawyers. He is a son of the late Chief Justice WAITE, of Connecticut, one of the leading jurists of New England. He is in his fifty-eighth year. He was graduated at Yale College at the age of twenty-two. In 1838 he went to Toledo and entered upon the study of law, practicing with his preceptor for eighteen years. He has twice declined a seat on the Supreme Court bench of Ohio. In 1849 he was elected a member of the Legislature, serving with distinction. In 1862 he was a candidate for Congress, and, although defeated, he received a majority of twelve hundred in Toledo. In December, 1871, he was appointed as a counsel to Geneva, his associates rendering cheerful testimony to the value of his learning and labors during the arbitration, and the arbitrators themselves making special mention of the familiarity he manifested with the settled principles of international law and the historical precedents bearing on the case. He has for years been the acknowledged head of the Toledo bar, and was lately, by the unanimous vote of both parties, chosen President of the Ohio Constitutional Convention, now in session, of which body he was elected a member. He is represented by those who know him well to be a man of excellent reputation, honest in the highest sense, and capable according to a large order of ability. He is not brilliant, but has deeply studied American policy and jurisprudence. He was never willing to be a mere lawyer, and his friends say that, being eminently successful in the sense of having many and important cases, he was not indebted for his heavy docket to a heavy conscience, a brazen face or swift feet, but to ability and learning such as no mere lawyer can appreciate. He is, as a lawyer, at once practical and philosophic, and is as unassuming in his private manners as he is unpretending in his public utterances. He is earnest, simple and straightforward, while his disposition is that of a man as amiable as one of so much will can be. He is a sound Republican, and there is every reason to believe that, with experience, he will confer dignity upon the exalted office to which he has been appointed, and thoroughly justify the favorable expectations which are entertained concerning him by the country.

A SOMEWHAT important measure has just been introduced into Congress, for the purpose of incorporating a number of capitalists of New York, Boston and elsewhere, to lay and operate one or more lines of Atlantic cable; the tolls for governmental, commercial and private messages over the lines of the company not to exceed fifty cents per word, and for press dispatches not to exceed twenty-five cents per word, which is less than one-half of the present rates. The enterprise is founded on two new methods of ocean telegraphing, recently invented by a Washington journalist. By one of these methods the message is received in printed characters, the same as on the HOUSE instrument in use on the Western Union lines, and by the other is photographed in new telegraphic characters, on a moving paper tape. Under the present system the maximum number of words received is fifteen a minute, but by the use of these inventions, it is said, the number may be increased to sixty.

## NOW.

Look not to the Past for pleasure
Nor yet to the Future turn;
For the Past has filled its measure—
Let it lie in Memory's urn.

Not the Past, nor yet the Future,
Can we mortals call our own;
Only ours the living Present—
Here alone we have our home.

Memory throws deceitful glamour
Backward o'er the path of Life—
Smoothing over the roughest places,
Co'ring up the scenes of strife.

Little joys and little sorrows,
Wool and warp together wrought,
Make the texture of the fabric
That the Past to us has brought.

Hope stands by with lifted finger,
Pointing to a future store—
Sweetly whispering, That obtaining,
You'll be happy evermore.

Darling Hope but cheats our fancies—
Does us wrong in doing this;
Takes us from the living Present
To the future for our bliss.

Thus we see not, sweetly nestling
'Round the path through which we tread
Sweetest flowers of joy and gladness
Waiting but to crown our head.

Look not forward to the Future—
Look not backward to the Past;
Turn you to the living Present—
Find in this your joy at last.

## GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Just now St. Louis is experiencing a "religious awakening," a matter for sincere congratulation in a community so pre-eminently in need of it.

The Senate indorsed Waite with its whole weight, because he was neither a light-weight nor a dead one.

A paper which defended the back pay grab says Senator Brownlow is distressed with an itching back. That's not nearly so bad as an itching palm.

The customary talk now-a-days is about everybody's "assets." Do you know the value of your assets of leisure during these long winter evenings?

For a Democratic paper the Louisville *Courier-Journal* would be a real interesting sheet, if it only had a few witty and humorous paragraphs sometimes.

The New England farmers are now preparing fresh maple sugar, by melting down what is left of last year's crop.

There is something in a name, after all. The name of the Vice President of the Iowa State Temperance Society is Tod Hunter. Significant.

A certain Western journal, whose intelligence is thinner than tissue paper, says Caleb Cushing, who is seventy-four, has "taken care of his body by wearing his brain." The editor of the sheet in question is, therefore, in danger of dying at any moment.

Chicago has a model set of coal dealers. Instead of combining and getting up a "corner" on the public, they have joined issue with one another, and are fiercely striving to see which can sell coal the cheapest and at the most damaging figures to the seller. Good.

The whole number of postal cards disposed of so far, by orders from postmasters and otherwise, is nearly one hundred million.

The London *Saturday Review* says that Tacitus has no readers in England except among professional scholars. The Agricola and Germania, together with considerable portions of the History, are among the most familiar textbooks in American colleges.

A curious project for the revival of slavery in Jamaica has been broached. A paper there suggests that as that island is in want of labor the Ashantees should be invited, when the war is over, to emigrate to Kingston; or failing that, it proposes to introduce a few thousand as prisoners of war for seven years, to apprentice them to civilization.

A process has lately been invented whereby amputation of the limbs may be performed bloodlessly, by applying elastic bandages to the limbs above the point of operating. The method has been successfully tried in England.

Arrangements are being made for an early meeting of agriculturists at some central point in New England, to discuss the interests of agriculture in that quarter.

Russia has persuaded China to consent to new negotiations for a revision of the treaty of commerce of 1860. It is the desire of Russia to make the whole of China accessible to its merchants, so that dealings can be had direct with the tea-growers, instead of with the merchants of the frontier.

Dubuque, in Iowa, has a Manufacturers' Aid Association devoted to promoting the prosperity of that city by diffusing information about it, and holding meetings for the discussion of local interests. Similar societies in other places would likewise do good.

Buffalo papers admit that Pittsburgh and Wheeling are becoming formidable rivals to that city as distributing points for the great live stock trade.

Significant, when that paper says it. Of the divorce records of Chicago, the *Times* remarks: "They are simply an *olla podrida*, whose elements of drunkenness, reckless wives, perjury, adultery, ruffianism, and the like, are revolting beyond the power of language to express."

At a late fire in New York it was necessary to break a steam pipe in order to get at other portions of the building. The steam spread throughout the burning establishment and its effects were immediately apparent—the fire was subdued in a few moments. There is a hint in this.

A new smoke-consuming apparatus has been invented. It claims to save from thirty-five to forty per cent. in fuel, and to give off no smoke at all.

What busy-bodies are we. Within the past week 272 patents and 8 trademarks have been granted, and 353 applications and 71 caveats placed on file at the Patent Office.

The Treasury receipts are now becoming comparatively respectable, both in the internal revenue and custom branches, but are by no means up to "high water mark."

Senator Anthony's resolution to prohibit the printing in the *Congressional Record* of speeches not actually delivered, should pass. That sheet is voluminous and costly enough when it contains nothing more than the real proceedings of the two Houses.

"Sergeant" Bates seems to be recovering somewhat from his lunacy. He proposes to introduce the prairie chicken into the British Islands.

Wooden shoes are highly recommended by the agricultural societies and governments of Europe, it being shown that may diseases resulting in impaired constitutions, and even in the loss of life, have resulted from wearing leather shoes in wet weather.

Ex-Governor Washburne, of Wisconsin, is building the largest flouring mill in the United States, at Minneapolis, Minnesota.

The trade of the United States for 1874 opens under favorable auspices, and, if we are blessed with bountiful harvests this year, our exports should be largely increased.

A mathematical professor in a Western college has lately taken out a patent for an improvement in mechanical movements, the object of which is to convert reciprocating into continuous rotary motion, at the same time avoiding the use of cranks and their consequent dead-centers, so that the full driving power is always effectively exerted.

Senator Gordon, of Georgia, says that when it took $60 in Confederate currency to buy $1 in gold, the South was more prosperous than it is now. He wants us to imitate rebel "flexibility!"

It has lately been ascertained that the dodo a bird which is popularly supposed to have become extinct more than a century ago, still lingers in the little explored Samoan Islands of the South Pacific.

One of the curiosities of this remarkable winter is that in Delaware and Maryland the ice men are getting in their crop without complaint as to quality or quantity.

The New York Commission of Appeals has just decided that the restriction "Good for this day only," if plainly printed on a railroad ticket, is binding on the purchaser.

Boston papers are sanguine in the belief that the export trade of that city is to develop with great rapidity, and give it a reputation second only to that of the chief port of the country.

THE Matchmaking Committee of Hollandtown, a place near Green Bay, in while since paired off eleven widows and widowers, leaving one widower unprovided for. We see by the Green Bay *Advocate* that there has been a little hitch in the business. One of the widowers named Tennison has been sick, and his physician says it will take two weeks to fit him up for matrimony. Then it is proposed the eleven couples be married as it is believed all the parties interested will acquiesce. The committee are looking now for a widow for the twelfth widower, and they have gone into the adjoining towns for one. It is hoped one can be found and then the squad are to be married at public expense and are to be presented with a wedding trip to Milwaukee and back.

## THE LOCAL OPTION LAW.

**Commonwealth vs. Mueller—Opinion of the Supreme Court.**

In the Supreme Court, sitting in Philadelphia, Hon. Ulysses Mercur delivered the opinion of the court in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Mueller. The opinion is as follows:

Commonwealth } Western District,
vs. } Certiorari to Quarter Session
Mueller. } of Beaver county.

MERCUR, J.:

The act of 31st of March, 1856, section 3, authorizes breweries and distilleries to be returned, classified, assessed and licensed. It required that the owner, proprietor or lessee of each distillery should be assessed and pay annually the tax assessed before obtaining a license. It declared "nor shall such license authorize sales by them of less than five gallons, except malt and brewed liquors." Section 5 of the act of 20th of April, 1858, declares that "licensed brewers and distillers may hereafter sell such liquors as they are licensed to manufacture and sell in any quantity not less than one gallon." The act of 22d March, 1867, provided, "if any person, after the passage of this act, shall sell spirituous and vinous liquors, domestic wines, malt or brewed liquors, without having obtained a license authorizing him so to do, such person, on conviction in the Court of Quarter Sessions, shall be fined * * * * * provided that nothing in this act shall be construed to repeal the provisions of the act passed March 31, 1856, relating to sales by druggists and apothecaries." Thus, it will be observed, druggists and apothecaries, only, are exempted from its penal provisions, leaving brewers and distillers equally, with all others who sell "without having obtained a license," subject to the punishment therein provided.

Section 3, of the local option act of the 27th of March, 1872, declares "whenever by the returns of elections in any city or county aforesaid, it shall appear that there is a majority against license, it shall not be lawful for any court, or Board of License Commissioners, to issue any license for the sale of spirituous, vinous, malt, or other intoxicating liquors, or any admixture thereof in said city or county. * * * * Provided that nothing contained in the provisions of this act shall prevent the issuing of licenses to druggists for the sale of liquors for medicinal and manufacturing purposes." Thus equally debarring all persons except druggists from obtaining licenses to sell intoxicating liquors.

The 7th section of the act of 6th March 1873 being a supplement to the act of 27th March 1872, provided that "it is futher declared to be the true intent and meaning of section 3 of the act to which this is a supplement, that so much of said section as prohibits the issuing of licenses by any court or Board of License Commissioners, in any district where there is a majority against license, shall apply to all officers authorized by existing laws to issue licenses for the sale of spirituous, vinous, malt or other intoxicating liquors or any admixture thereof."

This language is certainly broad enough to extend to the treasurer of a county. He is as clearly prohibited from issuing license to sell intoxicating liquors as a Board of License Commissioners or a court. Indeed the object of the section last cited appears to have been to prohibit treasurers and other officers not included in the original act, from issuing license. A majority of the electors of Beaver county voted against license. It is concluded that their receipt given by a county treasurer is not a license, in the sense in which the word is used in the statute. Why not? In each of the acts cited, which provided for giving a distiller license to sell, it is called a "license." That "license" is the sole evidence of authority to sell. It must be obtained before any sale is made. It is the name given to every grant authorizing the sale of spirituous liquors, whether it be served by an officer or by a court. We are unable to see why the prohibition does not apply as clearly and as distinctly to a county treasurer as to a court. Again it is urged that the license issued to a distiller authorizes him to carry on his business as a distiller. That having authority to deal in liquor for sale is a necessary incident. This mode of reasoning ignores the important facts that it is by the authority of the license only that a distiller is authorized to sell. Whenever that authority is withheld the power to sell is suspended. If it be urged that the legislation is unreasonable or tyrannous, which authorizes the distillation of spirituous liquors, but prevents the sale therefrom in the county where they are manufactured, we must refer the objector to the Legislature for an answer. Our duty is confined to the law as we find it.

A careful examination of the several statements relating to the sale of spirituous liquors has failed to satisfy us that a distiller in a county where the issuing of licenses is prohibited by law, has any authority to sell the liquor manufactured by himself. We think therefore that the learned Judge erred in holding that the facts set forth in the special verdict were insufficient to support the indictment and the judgment must be reversed.

Judgment reversed, and it is ordered that the record be remanded to the court below and that said court proceed to pronounce judgment upon the verdict.

## PERSONAL.

Col. Lynn, at one time a resident of this city, has resigned his post as one of the editors of the Marquette *Mining Journal*, with the intention, it is said, of starting a weekly at Ishpeming.

Michigan lecture goers are being entertained by an Oriental theological student named Harutune, who is preparing himself for a missionary. He preaches in English, prays in Armenian, sings in Turkish, and is silent in half a dozen other languages.

Eliza Cook, the poetess, is in bad health. She is now living at Wimbledon, England, and Christmas Eve was her fiftieth birthday. She enjoys a well-earned literary pension of one hundred pounds a year.

A young lady of Albany, New York, has been very successful as a singer in Russia, where she appeared under the name of Albani. At St. Petersburg, after the performance of the mad scene in "Lucia," she was recalled twenty times; and thinking the opera was over, as far as she was concerned, changed her dress and prepared to leave the theatre; but so vociferous was the cheering that she had to appear in her walking dress on the stage no less than nine times. At Moscow after the performance of "Sonnambula," she was recalled forty times.

Mrs. Waite, wife of the new Chief Justice, is a handsome, stylish woman, fond of society.

The Boston *Advertiser* makes mention in its London correspondence, of a rising young journalist, Mr. Grenville Murray, as being the son of a duke. That should not be allowed to weigh against the young man, provided he is honest, gifted and industrious.

Carl Benson's last letter, written a few days before his death, is eminently characteristic: "I am still alive. For twelve days I have suffered such agonies as cannot be described or imagined. Monday, the 12th, I was easier. I took the sacrament and hoped to die quietly, but I am reserved for more suffering. My family and friends have shown me the greatest kindness. I think it ought to be made legal to kill such invalids as myself. I say this as a Christian.

"CHARLES ASTOR BRISTED.

"P. S.—My servants have been like angels to me. Were I to live I should write a palinode on the Irish."

A residence in Indianapolis has the following conspicuously posted up in front:

"NO YOUNGE MAN ALLOWED
to come and COURTE my
DARTER UNLESS
he has $250.00 to PAY DOWN
on a HOUSE and LOT
balance in 12 & 3 yeares
for SAIL by me. WITHIN."

The Yazoo (Miss.) *Democrat* says: "Ben. Montgomery, colored, of Warren county, pays an annual tax of $2,447 09. Ben. owns the two plantations, 'Hard Times' and 'Hurricane,' formerly the property of Jefferson Davis. He is a good citizen, and is highly respected by both black and white."

Feminine bravery is not yet extinct. Women greater than Zenobia or Joan of Arc, who can stand in statuesque quiet while a mouse runs across the floor, or remain dumb, and open not their mouths as the busy spider plods his lively way, are still possible under Providence. One of them, at church in New Orleans, the other Sunday, grasped "it" as it crawled up her leg, and bravely held it threequarters of an hour, even though it squirmed and squealed for deliverance. The brave girl reached home, her grip still unrelaxed, and with a few hurried words explained the situation. Then she fainted. An examination revealed a dead rat. The age of sheroism is not gone.

### The History of the Cushing-Davis Letter.

The latest story about that letter is thus told by a "Boston gentleman:" The letter was found, with other papers, soon after the surrender of Vicksburg. Jefferson Davis had a brother who lived on a plantation called Hurricane, between Vicksburg and Natchez, and at his brother's were all the private papers of the Confederate President, covering a period of twenty years or more. At the time Farragut ran the blockade of Port Hudson, some of the vessels came up to Vicksburg and Natchez. As they did so, the rebels moved their President's papers from Hurricane to a place about five miles from Jackson, on the Vicksburg road. After Vicksburg was surrendered, General Sherman followed up Johnson's army, and it was during the second siege of Jackson that the letter was found. The second brigade of one of the divisions of McPherson's corps was acting as a reserve, being stationed near the house where these papers were stored. Some of the men of an Illinois regiment belonging to it came one day, in their ramblings, to this house, and without much ceremony entered it. While they were exploring it, a negro woman who was there pointed to a certain room and cautioned them not to enter it, and inquiry elicited the fact that it was the President's. The soldiers very promptly knocked open the door, and in less than fifteen minutes all the private papers of "His Excellency" were strewn around the room. This included all his correspondence, and in this was the epistle written by Mr. Cushing. It may be mentioned, to show the private nature of the papers, that among them was his commission as Secretary of War under President Pierce; also, his commission as Colonel in a Mississippi regiment in the Mexican war. The soldier who secured the Secretary's commission was offered $200 for it, but he refused to let it go. Among these papers was also the President's certificate as a member of a lodge of Free Masons or Odd Fellows. Soon after this time, some of the officers of the brigade gathered together all the papers that had not been carried off, and they were sent to Washington, where they were stored, probably, with the so-called rebel archives.

The Illinois House of Representatives has passed a compulsory education bill by a large majority, and the Senate is expected to concur.

## STATE NEWS.

There are 97,675 volumes and 511 periodicals and newspapers in the Young Men's Mercantile Library of Philadelphia.

A Tamaqua constable, who is yet young at the business, believes in calling on a man of business only in hours of business. He served a notice on a minister the other evening while he was in the pulpit holding services.

Sharon, Mercer county, has five blast furnaces, two rolling mills, two machine shops, and two foundries. About nine hundred kegs of nails, sixty tons of hoop and bar iron, and 150 tons of pig iron are produced daily. From 1,500 to 2,000 tons of coal are also mined there daily.

E. M. Kline, Esq., has disposed of his interest in the Lancaster *Examiner* to his partner, John A. Hiestand, Esq., after a service of twenty-two years as reporter, editor and proprietor. Failing health compelled Mr. Kline to take this course. We are sorry to lose him from the rank of journalists.

The Allentown Rolling Mill Company's works are now in full operation, the big mill having started up on Tuesday morning.

The strike of the iron ore miners at Topton and vicinity is ended, the men having returned to work, but on what terms has not yet been learned.

An investigation into the alleged shortcomings of Prof. A. L. Guss, during his connection with the Cassville Soldiers' Orphan School, will be made shortly. Better late than never.

The body of an unknown man, apparently sixty-five years of age, was found in an old building, about a mile from Cresson, on Tuesday, stiff and cold in death. The toes of both feet and the fourth finger of his right hand had been amputated, and he had but one eye—the left. No marks of violence were discovered; but an empty whisky flask found by his side gives a clue to the cause of his death.

The Pottsville *Journal* says: From a prominent banker we learned yesterday that the miners have considerable sums of money on deposit, and are as a general rule well prepared for the strike. It is the laborers who will have to suffer in the time it takes to settle the basis.

The *Daily Advertiser*, of Phœnixville, is dead, after an existence of one issue. "Since I am so soon done for, I wonder what I was begun for."

A hog was killed at Middletown which had eaten twenty-five two inch nails and other iron.

George O. Evans was in Harrisburg, on Monday, looking after his case, which is set down for trial in the Court of Common Pleas next week.

Bal. Beinheimer, who attempted to commit suicide at Petrolia, on Sunday, died on Tuesday.

Pottstown, with a population of 5,500, in the corporate limits, has a debt of $9,913, or about $1 26 to each inhabitant of the borough.

There is a Barnacle in jail at Hollidaysburg. The Barnacles all have a hankering after public positions.

A most brutal fight took place at Parker City, on Tuesday night between the police and a number of laborers. The police were terribly beaten and finally compelled to retire.

The Titusville *Herald* says: The establishment of Tannin factories in this vicinity is under consideration by some of our home "capitalists."

At the Jimtown coke works in Fayette county, one day last week a little girl aged about four years, named Ragan, fell into a coke oven and was burned to death. Her mother was so excited on hearing of the occurrence that she choked her infant child to death.

Mr. Nohe died in Butler, a few days ago, at the age of eighty-five years. He served under the "Little Corporal," and fought at the battle of Waterloo.

A paper has been started at Jacksonville, Greene county, called the *Star*.

The Uniontown *Standard* says: It will be gratifying to every good citizen to know that the Dunbar Furnace will not stop operations on account of the recent disaster. It would be a dreadful calamity to turn a force of three hundred workmen out of work in mid-winter.

The Clearfield *Journal* says: On Saturday evening last, January 17th, a man was found lying upon the large heap of burning coal waste, at Powelton station, along the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, dead, with both his legs burned off almost to his knees. There was not the least thing to indicate who he was or where he came from. He was well dressed and had the appearance of being a workingman; was a line looking man, about five feet eight or nine inches in height; had black hair and black chin whiskers and mustache.

The Bellefonte *Republican* calls the attention of the Fish Commissioners to the fact that Samuel Shark, of Union county, has married Elizabeth Shark, of Center county.

Samuel Jones, an iron worker, was found dead near the railroad track in Harrisburg, on Tuesday night.

The Reading *Eagle* says: The iron ore trade along the East Pennsylvania Railroad has been gradually increasing during the past few years, until at this time the shipments amount to about 600 tons per days. Two trains are regularly employed in carrying this immense quantity; one running west and the other east. Those going towards Allentown are the largest. Iron ore is worth about $4 per ton on the cars.

Reading has a full grown donkey in its board of school controllers, who visited one of the schools, the other day, and informed the scholars that they must not slide or skate on the street, or bring their sleds to school. Seeing three little sleighs belonging to scholars, he seized them and smashed them to pieces. Again at recess he came around, and the children making too much noise to suit his asinine highness, he seized a little fellow and gave him a serve beating. The boys should "go for" him at every opportunity.

Forestville, Schuylkill county, draws its supplies from one grocery store and fifteen whisky shops.

Phœnixville, Chester county, has one masquerade, one tea party, seven balls, two sociables, five weddings, and a number of revival efforts in process of completion, besides a Teachers' Institute, in progress this week.

A Lancaster county farmer put a spring lock on his corn crib and on going after corn one morning he was astonished to find a neighbor's wife locked in his crib. As the ample ventilation of corn cribs make them undesirable lodging places on a cold night the wonder was what she was doing there. That she went in "crib" some corn and got "cornered" by the door blowing shut was the cruel interpretation put on the act by some people.

A Phœnixville youth broke his leg, a few days ago, in trying somersaults off the dinner table.

Chester county has 2,500 Odd Fellows—married and single.

Henry S. Wilson, paymaster of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, died very suddenly of heart disease at the Lackwanna Valley House, Scranton, on Saturday evening.

Messrs. Logan & Gibson, of Hartstown, Crawford county, sold their English stallion, "Black Sampson," to Messrs. Lightcap & McKelvey, of Latrobe, for the sum of $5,780. This is said to be one of the finest draught horses in the State.

Mr. John Porter died suddenly at his residence in Bridgeport, Washington county, on Sunday last, of hemorrhage of the bowels, aged seventy-two years.

### A Reanimated System.

Nervous, debilitated and desponding, the sufferer from indigestion and biliousness deserves the kindly sympathy of every man and woman whom heaven has blessed with a regular stomach and a regular flow of healthy bile. While in this forlorn condition let him commence a course of that supreme restorative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. At the end of four or five weeks ask him how he feels and regard him attentively. You will see a new man, you will hear a new voice. Health and vigor will have returned to his frame, his words will be cheerful in purport and in tone, his eye will be clear and its expression untroubled, and he will tell you that he is free from pain, has a good appetite, sleeps soundly, and that his habit of body is natural and regular. We have seen this wonderful change effected in hundreds of instances by a faithful, persevering use of this incomparable medicated stimulant, which is among tonic remedies what Mount Washington is among the surrounding acclivities, it over-tops them all.


## Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.

Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished on application.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. Graham, S. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Ramm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

## EDUCATIONAL.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PA.,

REOPENS JANUARY 8TH. Departments in Civil and Mechanical Engineering, the Classics and English thorough organized. For circulars apply to Maj. H. PAULSON, Esq., 76 Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President

JOS. SPENCER. JAS. M'KAY. ROBT. LIDDELL

# FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, January 22, 1872.

The money market continues easy and pleasant to first-class borrowers. The banks are taking care of their customers without difficulty. In the outside market money is plenty, but, as is always the case, the outside rates are high, there being no consideration of past or future obligation between the borrower and lender to lead the latter to take less than the maximum rate.

The deposits of the banks are accumulating rapidly, especially among the savings banks. The class of persons most easily scared during the panic, the non-business class, having now recovered from their scare, are returning their funds to the usual depositories. The Real Estate Savings bank and others of that class report their deposits as larger than before the panic. These facts are gratifying to note, not only as showing the confidence of the working classes in our savings banks, but as indicating the actual condition of the money market.

—We give below an extract from the financial circular of Messrs. Glendening, Davis & Armory, and call attention to that portion treating of the effects on speculative interests of the action of Congress in regard to inflation. All the evils of reckless speculation, wild schemes, jobbery and corruption are already foreshadowed by the very possibility of an increase of an irredeemable currency. If such things are found in the green tree what will be found in the dry? It will certainly prove a very upas tree in the poisonous influence it will have on the permanent interests of the country. They say:

"We have to report to-day a strong and higher market for securities, the upward reaction in stocks which set in yesterday afternoon continuing in force, with the result of a more cheerful feeling apparent. The market now finds fresh support in a new line of short sales created during the last two or three days. In addition, the earnings of the leading roads are flattering and increasing, and this attracts the notice of buyers in their estimation of values. The Chicago and Northwestern road gained $78,542 in the second week in January over last year; the Rock Island gained $48,000 during the first two weeks, and the Milwaukee and St. Paul gained during the second week $59,000, making the increase on the latter about $174,000 for the fortnight. The Congressional outlook also favors inflation, the House, by its late vote on the Wilson resolution, having practically committed itself to the theories of the inflationists. Of course this vote was ineffective so far as any definite action is concerned, a two-thirds vote being necessary to secure the reporting of a bill from the committee, but the fact that so many members were willing to commit themselves to limitless expansion is certainly significant. To many the signs of the times indicate the return of the wild and reckless speculation that marked the entry of the paper money over a decade of years ago, though we hardly hold to so strong an opinion."

Senator Merrimon, addressing the Senate on this subject, is reported by the telegraph to have said that "he favored the *immediate* resumption of specie payments, and hoped that that glorious event would transpire on July 4, 1876. Let every dollar in greenbacks be redeemed in gold then, and in the meantime let the volume of currency be increased at least one hundred million." And such a speaker is called Senator! Resume specie payments by adding $100,000,000 to the present volume of paper. The only word which will adequately express our sentiments is the one Victor Hugo puts into the mouth of Napoleon, on hearing of the defeat of the "Old Guard."

—We have a circular from the First National bank of New York, stating that Mr. J. A. Garland, late partner of Jay Cooke & Co., has taken charge of the United States bond business of that bank, and that Mr. T. O. French, lately in charge of Jay Cooke & Co.'s foreign department has been engaged as manager of their foreign exchange business.

—We note that A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, will offer for sale, on February 3d, the lease of the banking building lately occupied by Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co.

—The Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Company is the next to be summoned for investigation. On the 10th of January ensuing, a special town meeting will be held at Bloomington, at which the officers of the road will be called upon to plead to the following serious indictments: 1. That the cost of the road per mile is too high. 2. That the second mortgage was fraudulently issued. 3. That the president and directors have organized a coal mine Credit Mobilier similar to the Barclay coal mines in the Gilman, Clinton and Springfield Company's operations. 4. That the directors have issued four or five millions of stock to themselves without consideration. 5. That the earnings of the road have been fraudulently and illegally applied. 6. That there is a conspiracy to get the road out of State control entirely. In addition to these grave points of investigation the people of Santa Anna township will hold a meeting January 6, to consider the expediency of enjoining the collection of the tax for payments of interest on the construction bonds issued by that township. If only one or two of the counts in this strong indictment be established the courts will have to step in to the defense of the stockholders.—Chicago Tribune.

During 1873 the debt of the United States has been diminished $2,987,612. The increase in December was $8,453,273. In November the increase was $9,098,577, making an increase of $17,481,850 in two months. Under these circumstances it is ridiculous to talk of sinking funds, and accordingly, as we learn from Washington, the sinking fund is "temporarily suspended. So also is the official statements of the decrease in the public debt since March 4, 1869. During the year the outstanding legal tender and fractional currency has been increased twenty-eight million dollars, after deducting to each case the currency balances in the treasury. The funded debt bearing interest payable in gold has been decreased thirty-four millions. In other words, the result of a year's operations of the treasury has been the conversion of about thirty million dollars of funded debt, bearing interest in gold, into thirty millions of irredeemable paper bearing no interest at all. At this rate specie payments will not be reached very soon.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue.

| January 22, 1874. | 10:20 A.M. | 11:30 A.M. | 12:30 P.M. | 1:30 P.M. | 2:30 P.M. | 3:20 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gold | 111¼ | 111¼ | 111¼ | 111¼ | 111¼ | 111¼ |
| Western Union Telegr'h | 76¾ | 76¾ | 76¾ | 76¾ | 76¾ | 76¾ |
| Pacific Mail | 41¾ | 42 | 42¼ | 41¾ | 41¾ | 41¾ |
| Wells-Fargo Express | | | | | | |
| American Express | | | | | | |
| United States Express | | | | | | |
| New York Central | 104½ | | 104¾ | 105 | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| Erie | | | | | | |
| Michigan Central | | | | | | |
| Michigan Southern | 79¾ | 80 | 80¾ | 79¾ | 79¾ | 79¾ |
| Illinois Central | | 100 | | 100¾ | | |
| Cleveland & Pittsburgh | | 91 | | 90¾ | | |
| Chicago & Northwestern | | 61 | | 60¾ | 60¾ | 60¾ |
| Do Preferred | | | | | | |
| Rock Island | 105 | 105½ | 105 | 105 | 105 | 104¾ |
| St. Paul | 36¾ | 37 | 36¾ | 36¾ | 36¾ | 36¾ |
| Do Preferred | 72¾ | 73¾ | 73¾ | 72¾ | 72¾ | 72¾ |
| Wabash | | | | | | |
| Fort Wayne | | 91¾ | | 91¾ | | |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 34¾ | 35¾ | 34¾ | 34 | 34½ | 34¾ |
| Union Pacific | 35¾ | 35¾ | | 35 | 34¾ | 34¾ |
| Chicago and Alton | | 125 | | 125½ | | |
| Harlem | | 125 | | 125½ | | 125 |
| C. C. and I. C. | | 95 | | | | |

—The following are the quotations for government and State bonds received by wire from New York to-day:

| GOVERNMENTS. | Morn. | Noon. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 6s 1881 | 117¾ | 117¾ | 117¾ |
| 1881, coupons | 118½ | 118½ | 118¾ |
| 5-20s, 1862 | 114¾ | 114¾ | 114¾ |
| 5-20s, 1864 | 114¾ | 114¾ | 114¾ |
| 5-20s, 1865 | 117¾ | 117¾ | 117¾ |
| 5-20s, new | 116¾ | 116¾ | 116¾ |
| 5-20s, 1867 | 117¾ | 117¾ | 117¾ |
| 5-20s 1868 | 117¾ | 117¾ | 117¾ |
| 10-40s | 113½ | 113½ | 113½ |
| 10-40s, coupons | 114¼ | 114¼ | 114¼ |
| Currency 6s | 115 | 115 | 114¾ |
| New 5s | 113¾ | 113¾ | 113½ |
| STATE BONDS. | | | |
| Tennessee | 80 | | 80¾ |
| Tennessee, new | 79¾ | | 80¾ |
| South Carolina, April | 15 | | 15 |
| South Carolina, July | 9 | | 9¼ |
| Missouri 6s | 93 | | 93¼ |

## PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 22, 1874.

REMARKS—The weather continues warm and spring-like and the streets are thronged with pedestrians, each intent upon business or pleasure.

We intimated in our last report that an advance in both green and roasted coffees was likely to occur. Such has been the case, and an advance of ½c per lb. has been established.

Some dealers are strongly inclined to the belief that n olasses will, ere long, advance in price, basing their views on the alleged fact that the receipts at New Orleans and other Southern markets are falling short. The receipts of sugars and molasses in this market have been liberal for the past few days.

The flour and grain markets show no quotable change. The receipts of grain at elevator are steadily on the increase, there being some twenty-three cars yesterday. However, the supply is not in excess of the demand. Flour is firmly held at quotations.

Butter is in active demand, there not being enough choice in the market to meet the demand, and the consequence is prices are rather steep. Eggs are in good supply and prices weak and tending lower.

Bacon and provisions are held firmly at previous quotations. The stocks of saleable meats in hand have been selected and cured with special reference to the wants of this market, and as the ruling rates are very moderate, it is not to be wondered at that trade is active.

We hope to chronicle from day to day a steady increase in the volume of trade, and that the spring business shall have fairly opened to be able to say that it is up to the expectations of all.

Below we give the arrivals of the principal articles of produce for the past twenty-four hours:

Flour, bbls.....1,250 | Apples, bbls.....278
Corn, ars.....3,000 | Potatoes, sks.....580
Barley, sks.....2,297 | Oats, sks.....1,385
Butter, pkgs.....20 | Bacon, tierces.....20

We omit extended quotations.

## PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 22, 1874.

The market is reported quiet and dull, holders of fleece in the country seemingly unwilling to sell at any price, hoping for higher rates in the spring. The following are the ruling figures of the market, with very light offerings:

Fine fleece.....45@47c | Medium fleece.....45@47c
Tubwashed.....45@47c | Common fleece.....42@45c
Combing.....@50c | Pulled wools.....35@47½c

## WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

January 21.—There has been but a very light trade during the past three days, but no shading of prices is noticed. The market appears to be deserted by manufacturers, owing, in all probability, to the tight movement in the goods market, and until some actively is visible they will continue to refrain from purchasing the raw material. Pulled wool is inquired for, but the demand comes from speculators, who anticipate a further advance in that line, owing to the unusual light stock. Super pulled, that was selling during the panic for 38@40c, now easily commands 45@50c, and it is the general impression that it will still go beyond the latter price. Capes is also becoming scarce, and holders are gradually advancing their views. The sales comprise 2,000 lbs American, at for 45 bales Cape, 48@50c; 30 do fall California, 26@c; 38 do horry do, 17½@c; 17 bags super pulled, 45c; 2,500 lbs black do, at 40,000 lbs Texas, 30@33c; 25,000 lbs do and Mexican, 21@30c; 19 bales Oregon, 31@c; 8,000 lbs Ohio fleece, 52@56c. —Shipping List.

## New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, January 22.—Corn quiet at 79@80c. Hay dull; prime $21. Lard in good demand and scarce. Sugar dull and lower; inferior 4½@5½c; common 6¾@6¾c; fair 6¾@6¾c; good to fair 7@7½c; prime to choice 7¾@8c. Others unchanged.

## PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1874.

RECEIPTS.

| | Cattle, No. head. | Hogs, No. head. | Sheep, No. head. | Horses, No. head. | Mules, No. head. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thursday, Jan. 15 | 660 | 2,815 | 1,500 | 45 | 17 |
| Friday, Jan. 16 | 1,044 | 2,900 | | 93 | |
| Saturday, Jan. 17 | 1,200 | 1,500 | 600 | 18 | 7 |
| Sunday, Jan. 18 | 1,800 | 4,510 | 2,000 | 30 | |
| Monday, Jan. 19 | 720 | 2,800 | 2,000 | 15 | 102 |
| Tuesday, Jan. 20 | 1,746 | 3,260 | 8,800 | 15 | 81 |
| Total | 6,561 | 17,885 | 13,300 | 210 | 187 |
| Last week | 6,049 | 15,720 | 7,005 | 2,3 | 204 |

SHIPMENTS.

| | Cattle, No. head. | Hogs, No. head. | Sheep, No. head. | Horses, No. head. | Mules, No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thursday, Jan. 15 | 1,944 | 3,100 | 1,200 | 45 | 17 |
| Friday, Jan. 16 | 703 | 2,400 | 800 | 15 | 17 |
| Saturday, Jan. 17 | 922 | 3,010 | | | |
| Monday, Jan. 19 | 1,836 | 3,710 | 1,200 | 45 | |
| Tuesday, Jan. 20 | 730 | 2,500 | 3,300 | 15 | 68 |
| Total | 6,174 | 14,720 | 6,400 | 225 | 119 |

### Cattle.

The arrivals of cattle for the week ending to-day have been large, in fact the largest for some time. The quality of the cattle on sale is generally the lower and medium grades, though there are a few droves of good southern Ohio offered, but are held at figures which we think cannot be obtained and will compel holders to ship further East. The attendance of buyers this week is fair and quite a number of cattle have changed hands for shipment to the country. The regular buyers from Philadelphia have not purchased much stock yet, and seem inclined to not purchase much except at a decline to suit their own price lower. But unless the run comes very heavy we do not think they can do it, as advices generally are favorable, and holders are firm, and no doubt will ship further East rather than suffer any decline in rates. The weather is bad, and if cold and dry, would no doubt improve trade some. At this writing trade is moderately active on all grades and kinds, though good are most inquired for and sell readiest. Market closes moderately firm at about the following

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $6 50 to $6 62; Extra 1,300 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $6 00 to 6 25; prime 1,200 lbs, steers, fine and smooth, $5 50 to 5 75; fair 1,100 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $5 00 to 5 25; common, $3 50 to $4 00; bulls, $2 50 to $4 00.

### Hogs.

The run of hogs for the week though not very heavy, have been on the increase the last day or two. The market closed last week firm at $6 00 for tops. This week the weather has been unfavorable for trade, and this coupled with the increasing receipts caused quite a decline in prices. On Monday and Tuesday trade was moderately active at lower rates, but on Wednesday the market was almost at a stand-still, no Philadelphia hogs selling at all. Unless the weather changes and the run slacks up, prices will go lower. Following are about the figures at which stock is held:

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia, $5 80 to $5 85; prime Philadelphia, $5 70 to $5 75; good mixed hogs, $5 50 to $5 65; Yorkers, $5 20 to $5 40.

### Sheep.

The run of sheep for the week heavy. The quality of the offerings good. Trade fair on Monday, but since, under the influence of heavy receipts, it has become bad. It is now dragging slow, with considerable stock in the pens unsold. The probability is that some sheep will go forward in first hands. Following are the figures the different grades are selling at.

PRICES.

Extra 100 lbs fine wool, $5 75 to $6 00; extra 100 lbs, coarsewool, $5 40 to $5 50; extra 95 lbs, fine wool, $5 50 to $5 60; extra 90 lbs wool, $5 25 to $5 40.

### Cattle.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD.

| No. | Weight. | Price. | No. | Weight. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,140 | $6 00 | | 1,260 | $5 75 |
| 18 | 18 600 | 5 00 | 1 | 770 | 4 25 |
| 34 | 37,790 | 5 25 | 13 | 11,160 | 3 75 |
| 31 | 21,770 | 5 75 | 30 | 113,290 | 3 25 |
| 38 | 39,180 | 4 75 | 1 | 1,200 | 3 50 |
| 17 | 19,070 | 5 25 | 7 | 6,560 | 4 15 |
| 1 | 1,190 | 6 00 | 1 | 7,200 | 3 75 |
| 16 | 20,210 | 5 62 | 19 | 19,960 | 5 10 |
| 4 | 4,450 | 5 00 | 2 | 1,940 | 3 50 |
| 1 | 1,140 | 5 00 | 17 | 22,450 | 5 50 |
| 18 | 20,200 | 5 12 | 22 | 17,290 | 2 40 |
| 21 | 18,280 | 5 62 | 3 | 3,040 | 5 12 |
| 2 | 2,470 | 4 00 | 80 | 40,450 | 5 62 |
| 2 | 1,620 | 4 50 | 2 | 1,900 | 3 50 |
| 16 | 16,540 | 4 50 | 32 | 40,250 | 5 75 |
| 2 | 3,410 | 5 50 | | | |

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18 | 17,670 | $5 62 | 3 | 1,150 | $2 75 |
| 12 | 9,870 | 3 25 | 17 | 17,780 | 4 00 |
| 1 | 1,440 | 3 50 | 16 | 18,950 | 4 25 |
| 18 | 18,380 | 6 62 | 3 | 3,040 | 4 62 |
| 17 | 19,720 | 5 00 | 1 | 1,370 | 4 65 |
| 4 | 19,990 | 6 00 | 4 | 4,110 | 3 62 |
| 1 | 900 | 4 25 | 4 | 4,350 | 4 75 |
| 1 | 1,720 | 6 00 | 2 | 1,790 | 4 50 |
| 17 | 18,780 | 5 17 | 16 | 20,010 | 5 50 |

HAZLEWOOD, BLACKSTOCK & NEWTON SOLD

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | 3,900 | $5 25 | 18 | 14,090 | $3 25 |
| 2 | 1,620 | 2 50 | 7 | 10,980 | 5 50 |
| 1 | 1,060 | 4 00 | 2 | 2,320 | 3 50 |
| 19 | 15,570 | 3 10 | 1 | 1,730 | 4 50 |
| 17 | 1,650 | 5 50 | 1 | 1,040 | 3 75 |
| 4 | 4,790 | 4 25 | 22 | 18,340 | 3 37 |

### Hogs.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD

| No. | Weight. | Price. | No. | Weight. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 37 | 8,480 | $5 60 | 140 | 25,203 | $5 45 |
| 15 | 3,230 | 5 25 | 53 | 12,100 | 5 60 |
| 62 | 19,980 | 5 60 | 18 | 3,780 | 5 75 |
| 29 | 6,710 | 6 00 | 140 | 29,163 | 5 50 |
| 163 | 21,320 | 5 62 | 78 | 17,150 | 5 50 |
| 50 | 9,990 | 5 50 | 46 | 10,350 | 5 60 |
| 168 | 20,150 | 5 40 | 102 | 25,480 | 5 85 |
| 81 | 10,110 | 5 60 | 24 | 6,170 | 6 00 |
| 195 | 25,360 | 5 60 | 10 | 2,440 | 5 60 |
| 131 | 23,340 | 5 60 | 37 | 8,980 | 5 40 |
| 51 | 9,450 | 5 60 | 21 | 10,350 | 5 60 |
| 50 | 9,880 | 5 30 | 15 | 3,170 | 5 80 |
| 18 | 2,930 | 5 70 | 80 | 19,810 | 5 55 |
| 91 | 18,090 | 5 70 | 179 | 48,910 | 5 65 |
| 275 | 45,320 | 5 75 | 62 | 22,000 | 5 60 |
| 162 | 29,980 | 5 65 | 13 | 4,450 | 5 50 |
| 74 | 14,780 | 5 65 | 62 | 15,810 | 5 65 |
| 84 | 14,740 | 5 80 | 75 | 12,310 | 5 60 |
| 57 | 11,850 | 5 65 | 40 | 12,020 | 5 60 |
| 81 | 17,980 | 5 60 | 51 | 12,270 | 5 65 |
| 196 | 37,320 | 5 60 | 87 | 20,130 | 5 60 |
| 12 | 4,130 | 6 00 | 50 | 14,000 | 5 85 |
| 164 | 32,210 | 5 45 | 32 | 8,220 | 6 00 |
| 74 | 14,340 | 6 00 | 54 | 11,450 | 5 50 |
| 124 | 22,330 | 5 40 | 62 | 16,920 | 5 50 |
| 64 | 14,780 | 5 40 | 95 | 24,670 | 5 60 |
| 206 | 42,940 | 5 50 | 155 | 49,480 | 6 00 |
| 122 | 46,200 | 5 95 | 108 | 31,880 | 5 85 |
| 99 | 20,940 | 5 55 | 157 | 18,990 | 5 55 |
| 32 | 6,750 | 5 50 | 120 | 21,990 | 5 50 |
| 75 | 19,170 | 5 50 | 42 | 3,150 | 5 60 |
| 29 | 29,210 | 5 40 | 36 | 9,650 | 5 55 |
| 57 | 13,580 | 5 65 | 42 | 12,520 | 5 85 |
| 135 | 27,760 | 5 35 | 94 | 9,990 | 5 17 |
| 27 | 4,800 | 5 75 | 50 | 12,610 | 5 55 |
| 50 | 13,740 | 5 90 | | | |

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 69 | 8,250 | $5 40 | 30 | 2,310 | $5 50 |
| 48 | 9,460 | 5 95 | 197 | 29,310 | 5 50 |
| 54 | 8,870 | 6 00 | 42 | 3,740 | 5 60 |
| 84 | 15,840 | 5 90 | 40 | 6,540 | 5 85 |
| 96 | 19,960 | 5 60 | 69 | 21,930 | 6 00 |
| 115 | 27,510 | 5 65 | 40 | 4,060 | 5 60 |
| 129 | 22,230 | 5 60 | 60 | 15,080 | 5 60 |
| 15 | 3,260 | 5 75 | 10 | 2,350 | 6 00 |
| 92 | 19,250 | 5 60 | 33 | 3,380 | 6 00 |
| 94 | 6,730 | 5 75 | 53 | 7,800 | 5 60 |
| 35 | 10,350 | 6 00 | 99 | 4,070 | 5 55 |
| 19 | 3,140 | 5 85 | 23 | 4,040 | 6 00 |
| 58 | 8,780 | 6 00 | 21 | 2,280 | 5 70 |
| 146 | 24,740 | 5 67 | 99 | 8,260 | 6 00 |
| 23 | 6,700 | 6 00 | 51 | 9,420 | 5 59 |
| 38 | 9,370 | 5 90 | 151 | 29,920 | 5 75 |
| 56 | 10,030 | 5 35 | 150 | 22,340 | 5 40 |
| 105 | 20,800 | 5 40 | 10 | 10,820 | 5 50 |
| 14 | 4,030 | 5 70 | 10 | 610 | 6 00 |
| 114 | 18,810 | 5 40 | 188 | 19,010 | 5 45 |
| 75 | 13,750 | 5 75 | 75 | 11,710 | 5 40 |
| 74 | 11,930 | 5 50 | 194 | 22,450 | 5 45 |
| 32 | 7,960 | 5 80 | 20 | 4,360 | 5 40 |
| 46 | 8,710 | 5 80 | 37 | 7,490 | 5 60 |
| 46 | 18,390 | 6 00 | 54 | 9,160 | 5 60 |
| 32 | 3,260 | 5 40 | 19 | 5,640 | 6 00 |
| 24 | 7,330 | 6 00 | 40 | 7,900 | 5 65 |
| 20 | 2,950 | 5 60 | 47 | 11,490 | 5 65 |
| 73 | 15,060 | 5 40 | 106 | 14,730 | 5 50 |
| 73 | 9,290 | 5 50 | 70 | 13,210 | 5 40 |
| 69 | 11,610 | 5 45 | 39 | 6,850 | 5 60 |
| 23 | 4,640 | 5 65 | 175 | 19,740 | 5 75 |
| 38 | 4,940 | 5 75 | 17 | 2,440 | 5 40 |
| 60 | 7,440 | 5 50 | 37 | 5,660 | 5 90 |
| 99 | 16,570 | 5 90 | | | |

HAZLEWOOD, BLACKSTOCK & NEWTON SOLD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 161 | 17,750 | $5 25 | 12 | 970 | $5 50 |
| 4 | 1,400 | 4 50 | 70 | 11,540 | 5 55 |

VORTIER & BRAINARD BOUGHT.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 126 | 25,300 | $5 60 | 133 | 19,660 | $5 45 |
| 7 | 2,070 | 6 50 | 127 | 37,290 | 6 00 |
| 2 | 2,060 | 6 00 | 1 | 740 | 3 00 |
| 10 | 2,430 | 5 80 | 150 | 22,230 | 5 60 |
| 70 | 14,020 | 5 60 | 141 | 22,100 | 5 60 |
| 37 | 7,400 | 5 40 | 11 | 2,480 | 5 60 |
| 168 | 20,130 | 5 40 | 11 | 2,480 | 5 60 |
| 131 | 22,340 | 5 60 | 2 | 840 | 4 00 |
| 92 | 21,940 | 5 75 | 101 | 23,330 | 5 75 |
| 57 | 11,860 | 5 65 | 74 | 14,780 | 5 65 |
| 3 | 1,270 | 6 00 | 295 | 28,490 | 5 55 |
| 80 | 12,050 | 5 60 | 339 | 44,250 | 5 50 |
| 109 | 23,140 | 6 00 | 83 | 26,300 | 6 00 |
| 159 | 33,140 | 6 00 | 75 | 15,720 | 6 00 |
| 68 | 17,690 | 6 00 | 55 | 16,690 | 6 00 |
| 18 | 4,950 | 6 00 | 3 | 340 | 6 00 |
| 124 | 22,330 | 5 40 | 37 | 14,340 | 5 00 |
| 158 | 19,010 | 5 45 | 2 | 1,140 | 4 00 |
| 49 | 10,810 | 5 50 | 94 | 11,210 | 5 25 |
| 54 | 11,450 | 5 80 | 152 | 46,200 | 5 95 |
| 1 | 450 | 4 00 | 70 | 12,170 | 5 50 |
| 283 | 49,960 | 5 50 | 1 | 360 | 4 00 |
| 76 | 14,210 | 5 40 | 100 | 22,210 | 5 65 |

R. G. IMHOFF & CO. BOUGHT

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 44 | 12,330 | $6 00 | 88 | 24,920 | $6 00 |
| 61 | 10,550 | 6 00 | 52 | 13,630 | 6 00 |
| 60 | 15,990 | 6 00 | 59 | 12,920 | 6 00 |
| 109 | 25,380 | 5 87 | 47 | 9,150 | 6 00 |
| 40 | 10,350 | 6 00 | 37 | 10,350 | 6 00 |
| 38 | 9,130 | 6 00 | 19 | 3,440 | 6 00 |
| 79 | 20,200 | 6 00 | 83 | 24,990 | 6 00 |
| 179 | 48,910 | 6 05 | 59 | 12,590 | 6 00 |
| 139 | 42 230 | 6 00 | 59 | 13,710 | 6 00 |
| 4 | 1,260 | 6 00 | 11 | 2,640 | 6 00 |
| 40 | 4,060 | 6 00 | 79 | 20,780 | 5 95 |
| 250 | 74,150 | 6 00 | 99 | 27,430 | 5 87 |
| 57 | 18,090 | 5 85 | | | |

### Sheep.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD

| No. | Weight. | Price. | No. | Weight. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 91 | 7,710 | $4 75 | 263 | 29,170 | $4 90 |
| 118 | 9 head. | 2 00 | 184 | 14,090 | 4 62 |
| 136 | 17,260 | 5 00 | 129 | 11,010 | 4 00 |
| 117 | 14 340 | 4 75 | 95 | 8,910 | 5 35 |
| 253 | 22,570 | 5 40 | 180 | 14,520 | 4 35 |
| 26 | 2,220 | 6 00 | 143 | 14,380 | 5 80 |
| 379 | 34,600 | 5 35 | | | |

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 494 | 46,180 | $5 00 | 169 | 17,230 | $5 75 |
| 377 | 33,090 | 4 75 | 265 | 29,280 | 6 25 |
| 119 | 9,640 | 4 62 | 92 | 8,180 | 5 40 |
| 54 | 5,610 | 5 00 | | | |

HAZLEWOOD, BLACKSTOCK & NEWTON SOLD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 130 | 17,180 | $6 62 | 58 | 4,910 | $4 40 |
| 225 | 26,090 | 5 87 | 105 | 9,340 | 5 35 |
| 167 | 16,010 | 5 90 | 59 | 4,565 | 6 62 |
| 50 | 9 hd | 3 70 | 194 | 16,450 | 4 85 |
| 98 | 9 hd | 3 50 | 89 | 7,270 | 4 37 |
| 89 | 6,600 | 4 00 | 81 | 8,170 | 6 35 |
| 168 | 5,610 | 4 00 | | | |

## PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 22, 1874.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Acid, Acetic | lb | 16 | @ | 20 | |
| Citric | lb | 1 62 | @ | 1 68 | |
| Oxalic | lb | 20 | @ | 25 | |
| Sulphuric | lb | | @ | 3½ | |
| Tartaric | lb | 55 | @ | 60 | |
| Alcohol, gall | | 2 00 | @ | 2 50 | |
| Aloes, Cape | lb | | @ | 20 | |
| Socot | lb | | @ | 50 | |
| Am Carb | oz | | @ | 6 | |
| Aqua | fl | | @ | 6 | |
| Ammonia | lb | | @ | 20 | |
| Ashes | | | | | |
| Soda | lb | 4½ | @ | 5½ | |
| Bal Copa | lb | 1 05 | @ | 1 10 | |
| Bay Rum, gal | | 2 25 | @ | 2 50 | |
| Barks, Cassia | lb | 38 | @ | 40 | |
| Cinch Red | lb | 1 40 | @ | 1 45 | |
| " Pale | lb | 38 | @ | 40 | |
| " Com | lb | 28 | @ | 30 | |
| Slippery | lb | | @ | 40 | |
| American | lb | 15 | @ | 20 | |
| East Ind | lb | 12 | @ | 15 | |
| Guman | lb | 7 | @ | 9 | |
| Rice Mas | lb | | @ | 50 | |
| Rhe Vi r | lb | 13 | @ | 14½ | |
| Borax ref | lb | 20 | @ | 24 | |
| Brims roll | lb | 4½ | @ | 5½ | |
| " For Sal | lb | 4½ | @ | 5 | |
| Calomel A | lb | 1 80 | @ | 2 00 | |
| " English | lb | 1 80 | @ | 2 00 | |
| Camp ref | lb | 34 | @ | 37 | |
| Cantha's | lb | | @ | 2 12 | |
| Cinn. Ger | lb | | @ | 60 | |
| " Roman | lb | | @ | 47 | |
| Chloroform | lb | 1 18 | @ | 1 28 | |
| Cloves | lb | | @ | 50 | |
| Cochineal | lb | 80 | @ | 90 | |
| Cop'ps, cake | lb | 7 25 | @ | 8 00 | |
| Copperas | lb | 3 | @ | 3 | |
| Cream Tar | lb | 36 | @ | 40 | |
| Cubebs | lb | 28 | @ | 30 | |
| Dandelion | lb | 35 | @ | 40 | |
| Emery Ex. | lb | 10 | @ | 15 | |
| Ex Sulphu | lb | 40 | @ | 44 | |
| " Sulph | lb | 60 | @ | 65 | |
| Ext Logw. | lb | 10½ | @ | 11 | |
| " Log Cala | lb | 44 | @ | 50 | |
| " Italian | lb | 30 | @ | 35 | |
| " Sicily | lb | | @ | 35 | |
| Fustic | lb | 3 | @ | 4 | |
| Galls Alep | lb | | @ | 50 | |
| Gum, Arabic | lb | 30 | @ | 40 | |
| Aloe ite | lb | 30 | @ | 40 | |
| " White | lb | 80 | @ | 90 | |
| Myrrh Th | lb | | @ | 60 | |
| Shellac | lb | 75 | @ | 80 | |
| Trag. sorts | lb | 45 | @ | 60 | |
| " Flake | lb | 1 00 | @ | 1 10 | |
| Hoffm's A | lb | | @ | 45 | |
| Indigo Ma | lb | 1 00 | @ | 1 20 | |
| Iodine Re | lb | 1 10 | @ | 1 20 | |
| Iodine res | lb | | @ | 8 00 | |
| Jalap Ber | lb | 7 | @ | 8 | |
| Logwood | lb | 2½ | @ | 3½ | |
| Mace | lb | | @ | 75 | |
| Madder | lb | 17 | @ | 19 | |
| Magne cal | lb | | @ | 50 | |
| " Carb | oz | 16 | @ | 20 | |
| Manna S F | lb | | @ | 60 | |
| Morphine | oz | 2 50 | @ | 2 75 | |
| Nutmegs No 1 | lb | | @ | 1 40 | |
| " No 2 | lb | | @ | | |
| Bergamot | lb | 2 25 | @ | 6 50 | |
| Lemon | lb | | @ | 2 75 | |
| Cinnamn | lb | | @ | 2 50 | |
| Cloves | lb | 3 50 | @ | 4 00 | |
| Oil, Cod liver gal | | 2 00 | @ | 2 50 | |
| Lemon | lb | 2 00 | @ | 2 25 | |
| Linseed gall | | 1 00 | @ | 1 05 | |
| Neats F gall | | 1 00 | @ | 1 50 | |
| Olive " gall | | 1 75 | @ | 3 00 | |
| " quarts | doz | 6 25 | @ | 10 00 | |
| " pints | doz | 3 25 | @ | 5 50 | |
| Origan | lb | 70 | @ | 1 20 | |
| Peppert | lb | 4 50 | @ | 4 75 | |
| Rosemary | lb | 1 00 | @ | 1 50 | |
| Sassafras | lb | 75 | @ | 80 | |
| Sperm gall | | 2 10 | @ | 2 20 | |
| Tanners gall | | 65 | @ | 70 | |
| Whale " | fl | 90 | @ | 95 | |
| Winterg'n | lb | | @ | 5 75 | |
| Opium Tr | fl | | @ | 2 50 | |
| Pl Paris | bbl | 4 00 | @ | 4 50 | |
| Paris Green | lb | | @ | 24 | |
| Bichrom | lb | | @ | 25 | |
| Chlorate | lb | 46 | @ | 50 | |
| Iodide | lb | 5 25 | @ | 5 50 | |
| Putty | lb | 4 | @ | 6 | |
| Quin sulp | oz | 2 85 | @ | 3 75 | |
| Resin | lb | 3 75 | @ | 4 50 | |
| Rose | | | | | |
| Genlian | lb | | @ | 18 | |
| Ginger K l | lb | | @ | 18 | |
| " Jamaica | lb | | @ | 25 | |
| Ipecac pow | lb | | @ | 1 80 | |
| Jalap pow | lb | | @ | 45 | |
| Liquorice | lb | | @ | 16 | |
| Rhub K l | lb | 1 25 | @ | 1 50 | |
| Sarsaparilla | lb | | @ | 35 | |
| Senega | lb | | @ | 1 25 | |
| Senna Ex | lb | 25 | @ | 30 | |
| " Germ | lb | 15 | @ | 18 | |
| Sal Ammo | lb | 15½ | @ | 18 | |
| " Epsom | lb | 3 | @ | 5 | |
| Saltpetre | lb | 15 | @ | 18 | |
| Seed, Canary | lb | 7½ | @ | 8 | |
| Hemp | lb | 7½ | @ | 8 | |
| Sardana | lb | 2 75 | @ | 3 00 | |
| Mustard | lb | 12 | @ | 15 | |
| Senna, E Ind | lb | | @ | 22 | |
| " E In | lb | | @ | 22 | |
| Soda, Ash | lb | | @ | | |
| Bi Carb | lb | 3½ | @ | 8 | |
| Soap Cast | lb | 12½ | @ | 16 | |
| " Cast wh | lb | 18 | @ | 23 | |
| Sugar Ld | lb | 23 | @ | 24 | |
| Turp spr, gall | | 58 | @ | 63 | |
| Varnish, Copal gall | | 1 50 | @ | 2 00 | |
| Japan gall | | 90 | @ | 1 00 | |
| Vermillion | lb | 1 60 | @ | 1 80 | |
| Ven Red | lb | 2½ | @ | 4 | |

## PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, January 23, 1874.

REMARKS—The advance in crude oil we noticed yesterday has been fully maintained and a further one of ten cents per barrel established. Producers, as a matter of course, are jubilant over the situation. The good time is now at hand. The sale made at most points in the oil regions were liberal, speculators taking hold freely. Below will be found all the information that was obtainable.

CRUDE.

The advance during the past twenty-four hours was ten cents per barrel, dealers were considerably excited. The following sales were made at

PARKERS.

1,000 barrels Union, spot.....1 40
1,000 barrels United, spot.....$1 30

For prices at other points see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market was firm with a fair trade demand, holders are asking ¼c advance, and a further one will be demanded to-day. The rates were free on cars at works 12c.

Philadelphia—Market quiet; spot 13¾c; February 14c; March 14¾c; April 15c.

New York—Market firm; spot 13¾c; February, high test, 15c.

OIL BARRELS.

Market steady; city $1 90; country $1 85.

T

# CITY MATTERS.

### Stock Sales.

The following stocks were sold last evening at Cole & Irwin's sale rooms, 68 and 70 Fifth avenue, by N. W. Whiting & Co.:

70 shares Exchange National.....$68 50
10 shares Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon..... 15 75
30 shares Tenth Ward Bank..... 46 00
5 shares Diamond Savings Bank, Allegheny.. 52 00

### Dropped Dead.

About seven o'clock last evening Mr. Wm. Kelly dropped dead in the office of the planing mill, on Seventh avenue, corner of Denny's alley. He had been ailing from consumption for some time, and his sudden death was not unexpected by his friends. The deceased was employed as watchman at the planing mill of his brother, located as stated. An inquest will be held to-day.

### Fell Into the River.

*Henry Smith*, a child between five and six years of age, yesterday fell into the Allegheny river from the railroad bridge. The accident happened at about five o'clock, P. M. A man who was upon the river in a skiff, near by, saw the fall, and succeeded in rescuing the youngster. He was not much hurt, and was taken to his parents' residence on Madison avenue, Allegheny.

### The Estate of Caleb Lee.

The commission appointed in the case of Caleb Lee, have made a final report, and the management of his estate passes into the hands of a committee consisting of his sons, A. J. and Caleb Lee, Jr. The schedule of property embraces 1,160 acres of land in Plum township, valued at $320,000; four houses on Fourth avenue, $15,000; government bonds, $21,000; notes and mortgages, $11,000; and some $25,000 in stocks, bonds, farm implements, etc. The committee have filed bonds in the sum of $80,000.

### The Lawrence School Board.

The Board of Directors of the Lawrence School District, Fifteenth ward, met in the school building on Monday evening last, for organization for the ensuing year, and elected the following officers: President, William Jancey, Esq.; Secretary, Thomas D. Keeler; Treasurer, W. W. Young, cashier Lawrence Savings Bank. John Wilkinson, Esq., holds over as representative to the Central Board. The other members of the Board are Messrs. M. Ackelmanp, James Cuddy, J. G. Matthews and C. Hilgar.

### Notes From the "Manufacturer."

The demand for plate glass increases with each year, and the price that it commands must certainly make its manufacture profitable. Have we none among us who are bold enough to make the attempt to manufacture it and sagacious enough to succeed? It looks as if some branches of the glass business were overdone. Why not then diversify it? American wages would soon attract from Europe the necessary skill, and if protection is needed, let it be demanded.

The proposition made by the proprietors of one mills to their hands for a reduction of the scale of wages has been *rejected by the latter*. This, so far as we are aware, ends the matter for the present. The brightening prospects of the iron trade have reduced the necessity for such reduction, and the probability is that it will not be insisted on to the extent of jeopardizing the harmonious relations existing between both parties.

### Hiland Avenue Improvement.

The Commissioners for the Improvement of Hiland avenue, under the Penn avenue extension, and awarded the contract to the Vulcanite Paving Company, of Philadelphia, of which Mr. Albert is President. The majority of the Commission have decided the conviction that this is the best pavement yet invented, and entertain high hopes of its durability and eventual popularity. The pavement has been laid on a number of streets in Philadelphia and Washington City, and is one of the smoothest and hardest roadways ever constructed. The only matter of doubt is as to its durability. There has been considerable opposition to it, among the property owners on the avenue; but this we are informed, has in a measure been overcome by more favorable reports. The contract marks a "new departure," at least, and indicates that the days of wooden pavements are almost numbered.

### The Central Passenger Railway.

We publish below a statement of the monthly receipts and expenditures of the Central Passenger Railway for the (nearly) eleven months of 1873, during which it was constructed and operated by the new management. It will be seen that the receipts exceeded the expenditures by a very handsome amount. Following is the statement:

| Months. | Receipts. | Expenditures. |
|---|---|---|
| February (19 days)..... | $ 753 34 | $ 844 46 |
| March..... | 1,675 96 | 947 38 |
| April..... | 2,017 30 | 1,570 59 |
| May..... | 2,502 67 | 1,702 14 |
| June..... | 2,549 25 | 1,691 76 |
| July..... | 2,377 75 | 1,641 90 |
| August..... | 2,629 80 | 1,781 88 |
| September..... | 2,574 75 | 1,690 58 |
| October..... | 2,641 75 | 1,641 90 |
| November..... | 1,910 55 | 2,358 46 |
| December..... | 2,036 45 | 1,847 74 |
| | $24,023 94 | $17,843 42 |
| Excess of receipts over expenditures..... | | $6,180 52 |

A meeting of the Board of Directors was held yesterday, when the report was presented. The following officers were elected:

President—E. F. Jones.
Secretary—Charles P. Duff.
Superintendent—W. H. Hagan.

### Man Mysteriously Injured.

An unknown man came to the Young Men's Home, Duquesne Way, Wednesday evening, having a serious wound on the side of the head, and unable to give any account of how he had sustained the injury. He lay down upon a box, and when his situation became known to Mr. Rowe, the Superintendent, Dr. McCoy was summoned. The Doctor found a fracture of the skull over the right ear. The eye was also bruised. He had by this time become insensible, and was conveyed to the Mercy Hospital. From papers found on his person, his name appears to be Antonio Halle, and he is supposed to be a Swiss. He was dressed in the garb of a laboring man, and his clothes were muddy, as though he had fallen or been knocked down. The mud on his clothing was dry, indicating a considerable lapse of time since the injury had been received. A gentleman called at the Home yesterday and stated that he had seen the man coming over the bridge from Allegheny, Wednesday afternoon, and that his clothes were muddy and his face injured. He was reported better yesterday, but still unable to talk rationally. He may have been assaulted, or may have been drunk and injured himself.

### SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN.

#### Annual Examination—Interesting Art Exhibition—Award of Prizes.

The annual exhibition and examination of the works of art of the pupils of the Pittsburgh School of Design for Women, took place yesterday in the rooms of the institution, corner of Wood street and Sixth avenue. The works on exhibition yesterday were the productions of the students during the year, and included geometrical, perspective and outline drawing; water colors, landscapes, anatomical figures, original designs, etc. The display is very creditable indeed, and fully maintains the high reputation of the school, which has been in existence for about eight years, and attained its present admirable status mainly under the efficient training of Prof. Hugh Newell. The examination was conducted by a committee of citizens who made a thorough inspection preparatory to awarding the prizes, which consisted of four gold and four silver medals, for excellence in the several departments. Commencing with Tuesday, the exhibition of the pupils will be thrown open to the public every day next week, from ten o'clock in the forenoon until five o'clock in the afternoon.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The following is the report of the committee: Geometry—Miss E. Spahr, No. 1; Miss A. Reed, No. 2; Miss L. Conway, No. 3.

Perspective—Miss M. Martland, No. 1; Miss E. Peterson, No. 2; Miss E. Loomis, No. 3.

Elementary Outlines—Mrs. A. M. Fier, No. 1; Miss E. Spahr, No. 2; Miss A. Reed, No. 3.

Figure in Outline—Miss H. B. Caswell, No. 1, silver medal; Miss A. Reed, No. 2; Mrs. A. M. Fiers, No. 3.

Landscapes in Pencil—Miss L. Kahle, No. 1; Miss M. Marland, No. 2.

India Ink Flowers—Miss M. Martland, No. 1; Mrs. A. M. Fiers, No. 2; Miss E. Spahr, No. 3.

Diagrams in Color—Miss L. Crawford, No. 1; Miss L. Kahle, No. 2; Miss A. Graham, No. 3.

Water Colors Flowers (copies)—Miss L. Kahle, No. 1; Miss J. Rosseau, No. 2; Miss E. Ferguson, No. 3.

Sepia Landscapes—Miss L. Kahle, No. 1; Miss L. Carter, No. 2; Miss M. McCune, No. 3.

Colored Landscapes—Miss M. McCune, No. 1; Miss L. Carter, No. 2; Miss C. Johnston, No. 3.

Drawing from Geometrical Figures—Miss H. B. Caswell, No. 1; Miss E. Spahr, No. 2; Miss E. Peterson, No. 3.

Ornament from Casts—Miss M. Martland, No. 1—silver medal; Miss A. Graham, No. 2; Miss L. Crawford, No. 3.

India Ink from Casts—Miss E. Oakley, No. 1. Detail of Figure—Miss E. Loomis, No. 1; Miss A. Graham, No. 2; Miss B. Dales, No. 3.

Busts—Miss E. Loomis, No. 1; Miss B. Dales, No. 2.

Anatomical Figures—Miss M. McCune, No. 1.

Full Length Figures—Miss M. McCune, No. 1—silver medal; Miss C. Johnston, No. 2.

Water Colors from Nature—Miss E. Oakley, No. 1—gold medal; Miss L. Carter, No. 2; Miss P. Wardrop, No. 3.

Water Colors from Nature. Landscapes—Miss Mary Spring, No. 1; Miss C. Kerfoot, No. 2.

Studies in Oil Painting—Miss M. Oglesby, No. 1; Miss I. Rousseau, No. 2; Miss E. Peterson, No. 3.

Special Studies in Oil—Miss C. Holmes, No. 1; Miss K. Barnett, No. 2; Miss M. Hazelwood, No. 3.

Figures in Oil—Miss M. Hazelwood, No. 1. Sketches in Oil from Nature—Miss M. Martland, No. 1; Miss L. Carter, No. 2.

Groups in Oil from Nature—Miss L. Carter, gold medal; Miss E. Oakley, No. 1; Miss M. Hazelwood, No. 2.

Graduates Medal. Pictures—Miss M. Martland, gold medal.

Original Ornamental Designs—Class 1—Mrs. W. P. Marshall, gold medal; Miss M. Martland, No. 2; Miss L. Carter, No. 3. Class 2—Miss E. Loomis, silver medal; E. Ferguson, No. 2; A. Reed, No. 2.

Copies (ornament)—Miss E. Oakley, No. 1, Graduate—Miss E. C. Oakley.

## PITTSBURGH'S NEW PUMPING ENGINES.

#### Massive Machinery—Progress of the Work—Some Facts and Figures Concerning Our Future Water Supply—Successful Casting Yesterday.

Learning yesterday that one of the most difficult castings belonging to the pumping machinery for the new water works was to be made, we accepted an invitation to visit A Hartupee's establishment, which we will venture to say never contained a more interesting or speculative crowd than were there assembled at three o'clock P. M. About thirty young ladies, from the Methodist Female College, graced the occasion—the same young ladies whom, like some men we could mention, although bred in our midst, evince little or no interest in the wonders of our workshops. The young ladies exhibited the liveliest interest in the work. Due accommodations were provided the fair corps of observation. Among the male visitors were Messrs. Milnor Roberts, Superintendent Atkinson, Dr. Hostetter, P. H. Laufman, D. W. C. Carroll, Joseph L. Lowry, inventor of the engines, and a goodly number of representatives of the press, all engaged in examining the ponderous machinery which at the present time fills the extensive establishment. It would be difficult to convey an idea of the appearance of the machinery as it lies in the workshop. As everything pertaining to the work on the new reservoirs and pumping machinery must prove interesting to our readers, we may state in this connection that the work on the latter is well advanced. All the wrought iron work for the first pair of engines ordered is completed, as all the wrought iron work for the second pair, with the exception of the cranks and shafts, (which are now under way), is made, but not fitted. All the cylinder castings are at work for the first pair, and about half the composition castings for the second pair are completed. Upwards of two thirds of the iron castings for the first pair, and more than one third of the iron castings for the second pair are made, namely the two steam cylinders for the first pair, and the two lesser steam cylinders for the second pair. The eight plungers, the eight pump barrels, the eight columns to support the pump shaft, the sixteen brackets to support the bedplate, and the four check valves required for both pair of engines are completed. Half the bed plates, one of the two fly wheels and many other large castings, including one of the sections of the valve chamber are also on the floor of the shop, blocking the shop and street in front of it.

THE CASTING YESTERDAY.

The event of the day, as premised, was the casting of the second piece of the valve chamber. This, we are assured, is one of the most important and, at the same time, difficult castings to make. Considerable interest was manifested by the lookers on, to many of whom the proceedings were a novelty. The foreman of the foundry, Mr. Wm. Elkins, preserved the demeanor of a man to whom the successful production of a twenty-five or thirty ton casting was a common place affair.

As the time approached for the "run," all eyes were directed upon the workmen. *The* air furnace and cupola were charged with forty tons of metal. The mould, formed of brick, and placed on a huge cast-iron frame, was lowered in the pit, and "rammed" tight. The mould contained a large number of "vents." A large shank, or ladle, which held from fifteen to twenty thousand pounds of iron, was filled from the cupola; at a signal from the foreman, the air furnace was tapped; orders were given to pour the molten metal from the ladle, and simultaneously a fiery stream darted from the furnace along the "runner" serpent-like, towards the pit. All was conducted without noise or confusion, and in the brief space of two and a half minutes the casting was completed.

The valve chamber when completed will weigh 128,000 pounds. It is made in two sections, is nineteen one-fourth feet long, six feet eight inches across the bottom of the flange, and seven feet eight inches high. It will form the base of the pumping machinery. Judging from the specimens of work upon the floor, it bids fair to prove a first class casting. The first piece of the work to be cleared away is universally admired by those capable of forming an opinion about such matters. Indeed, the entire work elicits warm commendations from practical mechanics and machinists. Mr. Elkins has been exceedingly fortunate thus far, not having lost one casting.

MASSIVENESS OF THE MACHINERY.

Forty-seven years ago, Mr. John Edwards, of Cincinnati, addressed a letter to the Chief Magistrate at Pittsburgh, in which he proposed to lift from twelve to sixteen barrels of water per minute from fifty to one hundred feet, or at the rate of one million eight hundred gallons in twenty-four hours. The offer was in keeping with the times.

Half a century works wonders, however. Witness the proof afforded in the magnitude of the pumping machinery now under construction for the new water works, the maximum capacity of which is estimated at eighty-two million gallons in twenty-four hours. To enable our citizens (who are vitally interested in the subject) to form some idea of the proportions of these gigantic engines, we will append the weight of some of the pieces composing them. Cranks (four in number) nine tons each; shafts (two twenty-four feet long each) eight tons each; of the four valve chambers, two hundred and forty tons; fly-wheels (two) seventy-five tons each. The eight plungers will weigh, when loaded, forty-nine hundred pounds. The four small steam cylinders for both pair of engines weigh twenty-five tons each, are sixty-four inches diameter, and seventeen feet long. The large cylinders for the second pair of engines (usually termed compound cylinders) will be eight feet ten inches in diameter, with four-feet stroke, and will weigh thirty-two tons each. The engines, as most of our readers are doubtless aware, are made in pairs. They are constructed in such a manner as to permit either of the engines to be disconnected, or in other words, to work singly. It is not our purpose to present a detailed description of this massive machinery further than to state that the peculiar feature of the Lowry pumping engines is to be found in the fact that the steam (though cut off at one-fourth of the stroke, the pressure of the steam, or initial blow on the steam piston is at no time greater than the load to be elevated. Brief as the above statement is, it is sufficient to acquaint the mind of every intelligent mechanic. The massive proportions of the machinery correspond to the service demanded. The average strength of each of the parts will be from eighteen to twenty times the minimum strain imposed. Taking into consideration the number of gallons, and the height the water will be elevated, there will be the largest, and most powerful engines ever built. They will pump water to Hiland avenue reservoir (the highest reservoir) counting interest on cost of first construction at a fraction over one cent per thousand gallons. Leaving out interest on first construction the counting running expenses alone (salaries, fuel etc.,) the cost will be a fraction less than four mills per thousand gallons. Our citizens will thus have an ample supply of water at lower cost than has ever been furnished heretofore to any city in the Union.

The patience of the visitors in awaiting the readiness of the foreman and employees for the run of metal was amply rewarded. From the call of "ready" but two and a half minutes elapsed until the mould was full and the run was stopped. The quiet and easy demeanor of the workmen and the coolness and self-possession of Mr. Elkins was remarked by all. The immense undertaking was conducted with a determination and self-possession that was surprising.

When the work was over, at the kind invitation of Mr. Joseph L. Lowry, the inventor of the engines to be used, the members of the press and others partook of an elegant supper at the Bank Exchange, Henry Schild, proprietor, on Third avenue.

### THE MONONGAHELA WHARFS.

#### Business of Interest Transacted.

The Pittsburgh Council Committee on Monongahela wharfs organized yesterday by the election of D. W. C. Carroll as chairman.

The first Monday of each month at 2½ o'clock P. M. was fixed as the regular time for meeting.

On motion, the chair appointed the members of the committee from the South Side, with Mr. Ihmsen as Chairman, a sub-committee on South Side wharf.

The South Side Wharfmaster reported that the Soho and Ormsby Ferry Company claimed the foot of Twenty-second street as a landing.

Mr. Bailey, from the Ferry company, being introduced, asked that the rental of their landing be fixed.

On motion, the matter was referred to a committee of three in connection with the City Attorney and Engineer, to report at next meeting.

The following reports were submitted:

| | |
|---|---|
| South Side Wharf— | |
| Receipts..... | $ 225 50 |
| Expenditures..... | 100 33 |
| North Side Wharf— | |
| Receipts..... | $1,050 00 |
| Expenditures..... | 142 33 |

The committee decided to ask an appropriation of $4,000 for the North Side and $1,500 for the South Side, a total of $5,500.

Adjourned.

### PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

#### Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Jane Eyre," dramatized from Charlotte Bronte's novel, by Mr. Clifton W. Tayleure, is a most interesting play, following the story with reasonable fidelity, and presenting all the most salient points of the work as it came from the author's hands. It lacks the sensational features of most modern dramas, but is full of quiet strength. As "Jane Eyre," Miss Maggie Mitchell gives us a new revelation of her wonderful powers. In her hands the character of the heroine is invested with a womanly sweetness, and surrounded by an aroma of womanly purity most delightful. Her personation of the *role*—and it is a difficult one, by-the-way—is marked by evidences of deep study, thorough conviction as to the author's meaning, and a graceful action which is to the auditor as "a sermon without words." That it was thoroughly appreciated by the large and cultured audience, was evidenced by applause which needed no leading from *claqueurs*.

The cast of the piece was judicious, the mounting and setting all that could be desired. Mr. Forsberg, Mr. Collings, Mrs. Baker, Miss Rickords and the others of the company gave evidence of careful study.

To-night is set apart for Maggie Mitchell's benefit, when "Jane Eyre" will be repeated. The house will be crowded beyond doubt.

#### Trimble's Varieties.

The tide of fortune still flows to the old reliable Varieties on Penn avenue. The company is one of unusual strength and talent, and the performances as a consequence among the best ever given here. Maude Gray, Ward and a host of others appear in excellent specialties.

## THE RELIEF MEETING.

#### A Slim Attendance and Nothing Done—The Internationals Report Destitution—Subscriptions Asked, but Few Responses—Another Meeting Called.

It will be remembered that at the last meeting of Councils a numerously signed petition from workingmen out of employment was presented to Councils. The petition was for relief from want—either that work be provided or that bread be furnished. The matter was referred to a special committee consisting of Messrs. McCarthy, Laufman and Ihmsen. The committee met and considered the subject, and finding that Councils had no power in the matter they made a request upon the Mayor that a meeting of citizens be called to take action upon the subject. The Mayor promptly complied and called the meeting for last evening.

ORGANIZATION OF THE MEETING.

At half-past seven o'clock there were scarcely one hundred and fifty men in the city hall. The Council committee was present to await such action as might be taken, and to give any aid or advice that they might be able to do. Shortly before eight o'clock acting Mayor Butler, owing to the illness of Mayor Blackmore, called the meeting to order and requested nominations for chairman. After a short delay, Mr. William C. McCarthy was nominated and unanimously elected.

Mr. McCarthy, on taking the stand, said:

Fellow-citizens: I came here this evening as one of the committee appointed by Councils, to be simply a spectator, and in a quiet way to personally and pecuniarily, so far as my limited means will allow, to aid to alleviate the sufferings and wants of the needy. While I did not desire or expect to be called upon to preside over the meeting I could not refuse the call. It may, under the circumstances in which I am placed, subject me to injurious reflections, as have heretofore been cast upon my actions. I am willing, however, to do all in my power toward the very worthy object for which this meeting has been called. If any gentleman as any proposition to make or any plan to suggest suited to the object we have in view the chair is now ready to receive it. First, however, we will receive nominations for the necessary officers of the meeting. Accordingly the following additional officers were named:

Vice Presidents—P. H. Laufman and David Sutton.

Secretaries—Reporters of the press.

FROM THE INTERNATIONALS.

The chair now called for business, whereupon Mr. Thomas Grundy appeared upon the platform and proceeded to read a communication from the Western Section of the International Society. The paper sets forth that finding great destitution among the working classes the society called and held several meetings and decided to petition the city Councils for aid. The action of Councils was then recited resulting in the meeting.

[At this time it may be stated *there were* additions to the audience *but at no time* did the *attendance* reach one hundred and seventy-five persons.—Reporter.]

The communication of the Secretary of the Internationals contains the following. "The Internationals, in whose behalf I speak apply to you, not in the name of humanity (they leave that to others), but they tell you, gentlemen, they do not come here as beggars, *they have a right* to require aid of you to relieve their situation. This right is not based on the laws of the present day (which can be made by your representatives) but is based on the eternal laws of morals."

After reading this chunk of wisdom, Mr. Grundy proceeded to read a lengthy speech which contained nothing to the point as to what should be done to aid the poor and needy. He had high sounding words of denunciation for those who are to blame for much flowery talk in behalf of "rights," as viewed by the internationals, viz: that if your neighbor has more of this world's goods than you, he must divide.

THE COMMITTEE SPEAK.

The chairman stated the action of the Committee of Councils, who carefully considered the subject presented to them, and found that there was no law by which aid from the public funds could be given. At the instance of the committee, the meeting of citizens had been called when it was hoped that means would be devised to relieve all cases of suffering, and that some general plan of relief would be arranged. He regretted the political bearing of the speech of the gentleman, and hoped that another and better view of the matter would be taken.

Mr. Laufman, another of the Council committee, said that the petition had had a careful and respectful consideration, and members of Council, as individuals, were willing to do all in their power for the needy. There was no law to pay out money, and some general plan of relief was necessary, and for that this meeting was called. Resolutions were presented. The speech of Mr. Grundy contained some good points, but action was wanted—not talk. Destitution existed to severe, and it is suggested that a committee of two from each ward be selected, whose duty it should be to procure a list of the names and residences of the destitute, to be reported at a future meeting. For these it should be the duty of the citizens to procure work or bread. The speaker was satisfied that Pittsburgh would do her whole duty in the relief of the needy.

Mr. Grundy thought that some public work ought to be prosecuted to give employment.

The Secretary of the Internationals here made a few remarks in German, after which Mr. McCarthy made some suggestions. He proposed that a committee of five be selected, whose duty it should be to appoint committees in each ward, to ascertain the amount of destitution and report at a future meeting.

On motion, the following committee was appointed: Messrs. Robert Liddell, Robert Watson, B. Harrington, Jacob Schmitt, and Thomas Stack.

The chairman suggested that as it had been reported that actual destitution existed, it would be well to get up a collection, and to give it a starter he handed his contribution to the secretaries. Two of the secretaries were appointed to canvas the audience, which was done, but little in the way of funds was obtained.

After some discussion the meeting adjourned until Saturday evening next.

## LIST OF PATENTS.

#### Issued from the United States Patent Office to the Citizens of the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Following is the list of patents issued from the United States Patent office to citizens of the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio, for the week ending January 22, 1874, and furnished for the COMMERCIAL from the office of J. L. McC. Perkins & Co., counsellors at law and solicitors for American and foreign patents, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

Alterable Sign—Louis Neilander, Pittsburgh. Application filed December 3, 1873.

Gig saddle Attachment—Algernon Gilliam, Pittsburgh. Application filed December 3, 1873.

Trace Fastener—William Rombaugh and James C. Mears, Olivet. Application filed June 28, 1873.

Flue Cleaner—Hiram Freeman, Pelrton Centre. Application filed June 28, 1873.

Paper-Lining Machine—Benjamin F. Field, Lebanon. Application filed May 14, 1873.

Car Coupling—Xaver Krapf, Allentown, assignor to William Balliet and Sabina Krapf. Application filed December 15, 1873.

Spindle Step—Barton H. Jenks, Bridesburg. Application filed September 12, 1873.

Winged Plow—Isaac A. Benefiet, West Springfield. Application filed October 4, 1873.

Apparatus for Moving and Discharging Cargoes of Coal—John Foreman, Pottstown. Application filed November 7, 1873.

Brush for Applying Blacking to Stoves—Charles A. Inglis and George W. Pinkerton, Lancaster. Application filed November 24, 1873.

Grinding Machine—William J. Reagan, Royer's Ford, assignor to Royer's Ford Iron Foundry, same place. Application filed October 28, 1873.

Potato Digger—Richard B. Evans, Connellsville. Application filed July 26, 1873.

OHIO.

Fruit Gatherer—W. F. Towns, Ravenna. Plane Guide—W. S. Shipe, Minerva.

Bed Bottom—J. J. Deal and S. Hobbs, Wilmot.

Sash Pully—M. Nelson, Eaton.

Ton for Carriages—J. Catrow, Springfield.

Sash Fastener—J. G. Spathelf, Sandusky.

Wheel Harrow—E. Bagliss, Massillon.

Alloy for Dental Plates—E. Conway, Dayton.

Lock for Drawers, &c.—J. Palmer, Cincinnati.

Machine for Thrashing and Hulling Clover—D. Lippy, Mansfield.

Sewing Machine Caster—J. H. Stansbury.

Photographic Background—P. C. Nason, Columbus.

Lifting Jack—E. B. Cump, Columbus.

Screw Cutting Machine—L. W. Stockwell, Ravenna.

## THE NEW WATER WORKS.

#### An Ordinance Creating a Water Extension Committee.

Various plans have been suggested for prosecuting the work which Councils had committed to the hands of the late Water Commission. The first suggestion was to create a Commission of three—one of whom should be a civil engineer, another a mechanical engineer, and the third an experienced business man, to be paid a salary of $3,000 each. This has not met with general favor, and now the special committee, in conjunction with the City Attorney, has prepared an ordinance to create a standing committee of seven Councilmen, who shall have general supervision of the erection of the new works, and to be known as the Water Extension Committee. The Finance Committee will retain charge of the finances, as at present, and the new committee will supervise and direct the mechanical operations. The ordinance will also provide for the appointment of a General Manager, who shall have charge of the work, and who must be a competent hydraulic engineer. The ordinance, or something similar thereto, will be presented at the meeting of Councils on Monday next.

## THE NEW YORK ORPHANS' COURT.

Mr. Newmyer's bill for the establishment of a separate Orphans' Court for Allegheny county, provides for the election of one judge, learned in the law, at the next annual election—said judge to enter upon his duties at the organization of said Court, on the first Monday of January, 1875. At that time, under the new Constitution, the District Court and Court of Common Pleas will be merged, and the Orphans' Court business will go into the hands of the new judge.

## THE GRAND JURY.

#### Presentment to the Court—Evils Complained of.

The Grand Jury finished their labors yesterday, previous to which they made a formal presentment to Judge Sterrett. They state that they acted on four hundred and thirty-four bills, of which number three hundred and twenty-nine true bills were found and one hundred and five were returned "ignoramus." They complain of the want of judgment of the magistrates in sending such trifling cases to Court—but this is an old, old story.

The Workhouse they find admirably managed, but complain of magistrates sending there insane persons, and others guilty of no crime, except inability to earn a livelihood. They found sixty prisoners confined there who should have been sent elsewhere. The desire of the magistrates to make fees is the cause of much of the injustice complained of, and they recommend that these officers be paid salaries instead of fees.

A WORK-SHOP FOR THE POOR.

The Grand Jury says: We would further suggest, in view of the fact that a large number of workmen are constantly being thrown out of employment, and especially is that true in times like the present, many of whom are forced to seek employment away from their homes, and failing to find it, are seemingly driven to acts of desperation, and are sent to the Workhouse on their own commitments, often preferring this to the Poor House or starvation; that if the county was to erect a secure workshop, embracing a number of the various trades—for the express purpose of furnishing employment to the honest poor, and not to considered as a place for criminals, but one where they can find these work, and to be paid such wages as could be afforded, such an institution would be the means of relieving a large amount of suffering as well as affording encouragement to honest industry. That such an institution would be self sustaining is evident for the surplus earnings of the present Workhouse, they having exceeded its expenditures for the past year some $10,000.

Similar institutions to the one recommended are in operation in Europe.

THE JAIL.

The management of this institution is applauded, but the jury call attention to the imposition practised on prisoners by some—we regret to say—members of the legal profession, in obtaining money, jewelry and other valuables as a consideration for services, which, in some instances, they never render. We would recommend that some steps be taken to correct this.

COSTS IN FELONY CASES.

We also earnestly recommend that such legislation be had as will confer upon juries in the courts the same power over costs in cases of larceny by bailee as they now have in cases of misdemeanor.

THE COURT HOUSE WALLS.

We have made examination into the condition of the walls of the Court House, and believe it is such as to endanger the structure, and recommend that they be repaired immediately.

THE MUNICIPAL IRREGULARITIES.

We are greatly impressed with the necessity of having some legislation on hand than now exist for compelling investigation into such important "irregularities," as are reported to exist in the action of our municipal authorities. We deplore the condition into which our time honored city of Pittsburgh has been thrown by the Water Commission and express the hope that a speedy settlement may be arrived at, to the entire satisfaction and relief of the public mind, and that guilty parties may have justice meted out to them.

THE GAMBLING HOUSE CASES.

In performing our duties we have assiduously endeavored to find some tangible evidence regarding the evils complained of through the public press, as existing within our city. Thus far nothing has been presented which would justify our finding and the dredging out of the slip are progressing.

NEW YORK.

A company is to be organized to build a connecting line through Buffalo to the International bridge.

A new Buffalo and Jamestown survey has been made from Gowanda to Dayton Summit. The new line is five miles, or nearly one-half shorter than the old line, but requires a grade of 95 feet to the mile. Towns along the line have promised to raise $355,000 in bonds in case the road is built to Jamestown, according to the original intention.

The New York Central and Hudson River Company applied to the Rochester Commissioners of Public Works for permission to construct bridges over the several streets crossed by the track between the Genesee river and the Erie canal in that city. This permission is needed to carry out the plan of elevating the freight tracks through the business part of Rochester. The company has purchased a large part of the property required for this purpose. The Hudson river being again open, freight is being sent down the Athens branch and from Athens to New York by boat, which is something unprecedented in January.

INDIANA.

The branch of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Road from Urbana southwestward, which was originally the Monticello Road, and by that company was fully graded from Urbana to Decatur, and by the present receiver was tunneled last year from Urbana to Monticello, is extended and working from Monticello southwestward twenty-four miles to a junction with the main line of the Illinois Central near Decatur.

KENTUCKY.

The Louisville extension of the Elizabethtown and Paducah line is rapidly approaching completion. There remains unfinished at this date only two miles of grading, iron trestle bridge over Salt river, and seven miles of track, all to be done by February 15. The company has purchased twenty acres of land in the city for shops and coal yards. Through the financial crisis this work was vigorously pushed.

## ADDITIONAL STATE NEWS.

The Connenautville *Courier* says: There is more wood being cut hereabouts this winter than in any previous one, at least for a long time. Many mechanics thrown out of employment by the panic have sensibly gone to work cutting wood, rather than to still.

A horse died in Spring township, Crawford county, two weeks ago, which had seen thirty-four years of life. It was of the Morgan breed, hardy and a good traveler, having been driven eighty miles in one day of twelve hours.

A Commandery of Knights Templar has been instituted at Corry.

Mr. W. D. Hammon, of the Connenautville Wheel Works, was caught in the belting of a shaft making three hundred revolutions per minute, being thrown up to the ceiling and part of his clothing, but, luckily, escaped with a few cuts and bruises.

The pleasure of reading your own death notice and obituary, says the Connenautville *Courier*, is a treat enjoyed by but few, especially when otherwise be almost valueless, but little privilege has been accorded to Col. H. S. Campbell, of the gallant old 83d Pennsylvania regiment. Last August the papers announced the death of Col. Campbell, which was set down as having taken place in Nebraska, where he was engaged as warden in the penitentiary. We have been shown a letter from the Colonel to his former neighbor, Hon. S. B. Benson, of Waterford, in which he stated very positively that he isn't dead, but on the contrary is living at Paoli, Adams county, Kansas, where he was engaged in the real estate business. We can imagine with what evident satisfaction the Colonel will peruse the kindly obituaries which we, in common with our brethren of the press tendered to his memory, as well as the resolutions adopted to his honor, regarded in the arms, at their reunion held here in September.

Rev. R. H. Williamson, of St. Stephens's Episcopal Church, Wilkesbarre, Pa., has resigned his charge and joined Bishop Cummins's new departure.

"Prof." Howard and Ida Vestal, his "affinity," were taken back to Youngstown, on Sunday morning, by Marshal Evans, of that place. The warrant for Howard's arrest was issued at the instance of an uncle of Miss Vestal, and the charge was for abduction.

The Winnebrarians are holding a series of religious meetings in Rockland township, Crawford county, where they have had an extensive organization for several years. A distinctive feature of their denominational practices is washing the feet of all converts before admitting them to full communion in the church.

A child was picked up on the railroad somewhere between Manayunk and Harrisburg a week or two ago, by the watchman. A train of cars had passed over without injuring it. It was cared for by the watchman, who had to fight with the division boss for its possession. Whether it came to such a place as the railroad track by accident or design is unknown.

The Tioga *Express* says that a proposition has been made to the miners by the Arnot Coal Company to reduce their rent, pay once a month, and trade where they please.

A charivari party gave one of their peculiar serenades to a newly-married couple, in Crawford county, a few nights since. At the close of the "opening chorus," much to the surprise of the musicians, they were invited into the house, and treated to cake, pies and cider—especially cider. The fair hostess pressed each of them to take some more cider—just a little more cider; and they did. Sad to relate, the lady's enticing smiles were cruelly deceptive; the beverage was "doctored" with epsom salts, and of the most industrious kind; so that the serenaders will not need to take their customary spring physic.

William C. Leasure, a prosperous farmer of South Mahoning township, Indiana county, was found drowned in a run a short distance from his house, on the morning of the 16th inst. It is thought by his friends that he committed suicide during a fit of mental aberration. He was a single man, thirty-five years of age.

At the Republican primary election in Philadelphia on Tuesday, the votes cast for the three candidates, there being no opposition, were as follows: For Mayor, Stokley, 48,014; City Solicitor, Collis, 47,900; Receiver of Taxes, Smith, 48,351.

The Democrats of Philadelphia held their nominating convention on Wednesday. Captain James Biddle was nominated for Mayor, Charles H. Jones for City Solicitor, and Thos. J. Smith for Receiver of Taxes.

#### The New Colonnade Hotel.

Philadelphia, Pa., is on the most fashionable street and promenade in the city.

## THE CITY ELECTIONS.

#### The Question to be Tested in the Courts.

We can state authoritatively that the question as to whether the municipal elections should be held on the third Tuesday of February next or one year thereafter, will come before the Court of Common Pleas of this county for decision within a few days. As stated in our paper yesterday, there are at least two ways in which the question can be raised, and we understand that one or other will be pursued, in order to have a judicial construction as to the meaning of the new Constitution, relative to the matter in controversy. The impression is general that if the Legislature passes the general election law now before it, the election must be held in February next. The mere passage of the act will not decide anything. If the Courts should decide that no election was intended to be held next February, then there can be no legal election at that time. The public will be glad to learn that the vexed question is soon to be properly determined.

#### CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

MR. A. W. LYMAN, of the editorial staff of the Cleveland *Leader*, was in the city yesterday.

It is reported that a man was killed yesterday afternoon by a blast in excavating on a street in the Thirteenth ward.

MICHAEL CURRY has been held for court by acting Mayor Butler, on a charge of assault and battery preferred by Dennis McCarthy.

JEREMIAH FORDE *et al.* charged with selling lottery tickets in Allegheny, were yesterday discharged, the prosecutor not appearing against them.

WEDNESDAY evening a boy named Troup fired a pistol at a dog, but the ball missed the canine and struck a companion of Troup in the thigh. The wound was painful, but is not considered serious.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY BAYNE was, at noon yesterday, furnished with names of witnesses and facts connected with gambling houses in the city, so that we may now expect to hear of prosecutions entered.

JAMES MURPHY, tobacco and cigar manufacturer on Liberty street, was informed last evening that there were robbers in his store. The police were called upon and an examination made, but no evidence of a visit from thieves was to be noticed.

THE Directors of the Pennsylvania Insurance Company met at their office yesterday, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, C. Yeager. Vice President, Leonard Walter. Secretary, Thomas D. Keller. Treasurer, W. H. Patrick.

A LITTLE boy named Spencer made a narrow escape at the corner of Federal and Ohio streets yesterday. His hat blew into the street, and in running after it he got between the legs of one of the mules of the passenger railway. He was rescued by the driver who was injured.

WE are glad to learn that our friend, Capt. S. F. Scull, Assistant General Passenger and Ticket Agent, has decided to remain in the Pennsylvania Company. If we remember aright, the Captain has been connected with the Pan Handle Road for more than nineteen years.

AN INFORMATION was made yesterday before Deputy Mayor Nellile, by Lieut. Lang, of the Allegheny city police, charging Edward Nau, with cruelty to animals. It is alleged the defendant has reduced a couple of horses in a stable on Carpenter alley to a starving condition. Nau was arrested and gave bail for a hearing.

BETWEEN ten and eleven o'clock yesterday morning a singular accident occurred on the coal incline railway of the Pittsburgh, Castle Shannon Railroad, in the Thirtieth ward, South Side. It appears that a train of three cars filled with coal had been placed in position at the head of the plane preparatory to being lowered by means of cables. The cars were started before the workman had time to attach the cable, and of course they dashed down the plane with fearful rapidity. At the moment adding to the velocity. The men in the engine room at the foot of the track ran out of the reach of danger, but fortunately the three cars jumped the track at the point about midway and sent the coal scattering all the way down the hill.

ON WEDNESDAY morning trouble occurred at the soda works near Natrona, which resulted seriously for some of the participants. It seems that four men named Joseph Morton, William Welsh, Michael Welsh and Patrick C